McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

National Republican Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

Pennsylvania Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia.
John W. Chalfant, of Allegheny.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 John Welsh	15 Miles L. Tracy
2 Henry Disston	16 S W Starkweather
3 Chris J Hoffman	17 Daniel J Moored
4 Chas T Jones	18 Jeremiah Lyons
5 Edwin A Fitley	19 William Hay
6 Benjamin Smith	20 Wm Cameron
7 J W Bernard	21 J B Donnelly
8 Jacob Knabb	22 Daniel O'Neill
9 John B Warfel	23 William Nebb
10 Joseph Thomas	24 A B Bergner
11 Ario Pardee	25 Sam M Jackson
12 Lewis Pughe	26 Jas Westerman
13 Ed S Silliman	27 W W Wilber
14 William Calder	

Political Notes.

—The negroes at Hamburg, S. C., are now very quiet—especially the dead ones.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* has it that Tilden and Hendricks represent the irreconcilable feuds in the Democratic party.

—There is a sudden cessation of the sneering comments in the Democratic papers upon the length of time Gov. Hayes took to write his letter of acceptance.

—A local correspondent of the Augusta, Ga., *Constitutionalist* anxiously inquires if "Confederate Generals" are to be proscribed in deference to Northern sentiment, and Radical at that.

—The ex-Rebels are offering their services to fight the Indians. They cannot refrain, however, from presenting themselves as distinct rebel organizations. Why not volunteer as American citizens? Why keep the old rebel ecord alive?

—The Lancaster *Examiner* notes: "The Titusville *Courier*, 'the only Democratic daily in Northwestern Pennsylvania,' persistently refuses to put up the names of Tilden and Hendricks, and is as silent as the grave on the Presidential question."

—Demoralization has begun in the Democratic ranks. Tilden and Hendricks cannot agree on the financial plank, and it is rumored that the latter left Saratoga in high dudgeon after the conference with the Eastern Democratic leaders. "Reform is necessary."

—Mr. Bonham, of the Lafayette, Indiana, *Tocsin*, (Dem.) has a resolution signed by one hundred and seventy-four Democrats, pledging themselves to do all in their power to accomplish the total defeat of Tilden and Hendricks. He says: "This state of affairs is certainly very discouraging, but the truth stares us in the face."

—The Nashville, Tenn., *American*, (Dem.) hits 'em in this way: "We would rather not seem sectional, but it has just occurred to us that New York has had the nominee of every Democratic National convention since the war. Why not abolish the United States, which is a nation and not a league,' and call this country the Republic of New York!" That's right; punch them again.

—The Glenwood *Criterion*, edited by H. Martin Williams, one of the leading Democrats of Missouri, has the following since the nomination of Tilden: "We want for President an honest man, not a corrupt Wall street millionaire, not an ex-Tammany thief, like Samuel J. Tilden. We do not want, and we will not support, one of 'Boss' Tweed's tools, who stole himself rich, and then betrayed his associates."

—The Norristown *Herald* says: "One of Mr. Tilden's 'conspicuous' acts during the war was to attend the Democratic National convention at Chicago and urge the adoption of a resolution declaring the war a failure as a means of restoring the Union. He actually insisted upon a compromise with the rebels by calling a convention of the States, at which mutual terms of peace were to be proposed." Rather thin sort of loyalty, that.

Lawlessness in Louisiana.

It would really seem that the country must be doomed to hear of lawlessness and crime in the South until the strong hand of power shall strike a blow—a hard blow that shall be felt by the criminals who disturb the peace and injure the community. The cry of "bloody shirt" is raised by the miscreants, and their friends who commit the outrages, like the cry of "stop thief" by the rascal who has picked a pocket, and who has the stolen property in his possession. It is intended to mislead. It is intended to distract attention, and create a feeling that the accounts of the misdeeds of the White Leagues, the Regulators, and the Ku-Klux Klans are not true; that such gentlemen could not be guilty of the murders and whippings laid to their charge. If the attempt to sneer at the description of a murder, or a whipping almost unto death, as an exaggeration, or as something not to be noticed because it was of every day occurrence and the victims were niggers, could restore the unfortunate sufferers to health or life there might be something in it. But "the bloody shirt" business, as it is called, means the shedding of blood and the lashing of human bodies until vengeance is satisfied or death ensues.

In parallel columns of a Louisiana exchange a description is given of two outrages by men who set the law at defiance and who have hitherto escaped punishment. The first is an account of an outrageous assault by a party of whites upon Dick Hubbard, a colored man aged sixty years. Hubbard, engaged in picking moss, was annoyed by a mule, which several times entered the lot to eat the moss, and struck it with an ax, making a severe wound. The mule belonged to a white man, who, with companions, woke Hubbard up at night, and nearly killed him by whipping him with barrel staves.

The next outrage is so gross and villainous the wonder is that the authorities have not brought the perpetrators to justice. There can never be order in such communities unless the murderers are extirpated or restrained. The *Journal* says:

> The whites of Baton Rouge are responsible for an outrageous proceeding. The sheriff summoned as a *posse comitatus* to put down an imaginary uprising a body of citizen soldiery, and drove from the Mount Hope plantation, owned by colored men in partnership, nearly all the residents—desolating some sixty-eight homes. Citizens seized fourteen and placed them in the care of the sheriff, others fled to the swamps, and five are reported to have been hung to the gate post.

There never seems to be a disposition in the South to let the law take its course. On the contrary, people take the law in their own hands, and injustice and cruelty are the results. It appears that in the parish of Donaldsonville a board of Regulators or Vigilants was formed for the purpose of ridding the vicinity of white and colored men who were suspected of killing and stealing hogs and cattle. A list of the obnoxious parties was made out, and they received the usual notice to leave; if they did not they were to suffer the consequences. These Regulators have only just banded together for their work. They have plenty of examples before them of how that work has been done. And if they mean to tread in the footsteps of White Leaguers and their Ku-Klux friends, and emulate their noble deeds, the newspapers may record a dozen cases of whipping or hanging of negroes. But then—it is only the bloody shirt. The "bloody shirt" indeed, but with a dead man inside.

The Utopian System.

For glittering generalities Democracy is entitled to bear off the palm. To the average Democrat the following plank in the St. Louis platform must be quite as easily understood as if it was printed in Greek. Listen to the Bourbon wire-pullers:

> We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments and by wise finance which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system well devised, and above all entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open to the public and inspiring general confidence, which would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people.

Stopping Indian appropriations, and thus exciting an Indian war, may be part of this "judicious system of preparation by public economies," but the people will be at a loss to discover when all the expenses are paid just where the economy comes in.

It is hardly possible that the average reader will fully comprehend just what kind of a system Democracy proposes to bring about "wise finance." However, it matters little, for it depends altogeter upon its being "well devised," and even then would amount to nothing unless "intrusted to competent hands for execution." Of course the modest allusion is intended that none but Democratic hands are competent to run this carefully concealed system that the platform hints at. Here is a chance for the Democrats of the House of Representatives to cover up their shortcomings and reinstate themselves in public favor. If they will only impart to the American people the details of this Utopian system that is "open to the public," that is "inspiring general confidence," and which would, if only adopted by the nation, "bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people."

This is a most pleasing picture, but it looks very like the one held up by Tilden to the idle men of New York in the election of 1874. He told them all that was needed to make work plenty and money easy in New York was to elect him Governor. "Out of Democracy will come the power that will remove the paralysis from labor and set in motion the wheels of industry." The paralysis still continues. In fact, instead of growing better times have grown worse. Thousands of men are idle, and wages have sunk lower than ever. Democracy deceived the people, and now seeks to carry out the deception on a larger scale. It hopes to play the same card on the nation that won in New York.

The platform of the party is in keeping with its true character. It is all things to everybody; devoid of principle; seeking by wordy statements to hide from the people its designs. It is a sham from first to last, and, like the man who stands upon it, unworthy the support of the American people.

Rev. Dr. Bayliss' Funeral Sermon.

To any of our readers who would like to read a tale of horror, to learn of the bigotry and intolerance of the times, how red-handed ruffianism is practiced in the South, carrying down to death not only strong men, but women killed with horror, we say read the sermon of Rev. Dr. Bayliss, to be found in another part of this week's paper. These remarks were made over the dead body of Mrs. Helen E. Willis, at Indianapolis. The deceased was a sister of State Senator Twitchell, of Louisiana. The reverend speaker did not hesitate to depart from the usual routine of funeral addresses and to state the facts of the case in all their eloquent simplicity. Would that the address could be read by every citizen of the United States, and be brought home to their earnest attention and consideration. After stating the facts of the case in language as simple as it is powerful, the speaker drew what seemed to him, and what must strike every right-thinking man as the obvious lesson of the hour, viz: "Whether we dare, with these facts before us, to enthrone the political principles with which these assassins are identified."

We honor this noble man and true patriot who has given the sanction of his holy calling to the cause of justice, liberty and equal rights. That he has had the courage to take notice of events which strike at the fundamental principles of freedom and government. The Democratic press may howl, as they no doubt will; they may say that he was preaching politics at a funeral, which he had no right to do; but we say that he has only "rendered unto Caesar the things which belong to Caesar, and unto God those things which belong to God." For such a funeral his remarks were remarkably fitting and appropriate.

The "Watchman's" Tilden of 1875, and the "Watchman's" Tilden of 1876.

For the benefit of the honest reading Democracy of Centre county, who live and swear by the *Watchman* as their political guide and teacher, we give below the *Watchman's* views of Tilden, the great reform Democratic candidate for President, in 1875, in contrast with its views of him in 1876:

READ! READ!! READ!!!

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.

The result of the election in New York is about the same as in Pennsylvania. The Republicans have beaten the Tammany Democracy, and we believe they are served just right. They did not represent a solitary principle of Democracy, and the whole aim of their leaders has been and is to secure the nomination of Governor Tilden for the Presidency. For this, they sacrificed Governor Allen, and for this they aided to defeat Judge Pershing in Pennsylvania. Brick Pomeroy openly charges in his Democrat that Governor Tilden, the Democratic Governor of New York, sent $10,000 to Ohio for the purpose of defeating Governor Allen, and thus getting him out of the way as a possible presidential candidate in opposition to himself. Unfortunately, he succeeded in getting the brave old man beaten, but in doing it he has killed his own chance. The defeat of the Tammany Democracy by the Republicans disposes effectually of Govern Tilden as a presidential candidate. He is even worse blotted out in that respect than Governor Allen, and it will not be him that the next Democratic National convention will seek out for the purpose of confering its honors upon him. He will simply be Sam Tilden in 1876, just as he is Sam Tilden now, and the honor of being the Democratic candidate for President of the United States will be won and worn by some more honorable and deserving statesman of the party. We have not, under the incircumstances, one particle of sympathy with the defeated Tammany Democracy. They deserved it, and they brought it upon themselves, and they will be wise to profit by it. Their whole thought was for the money bags of Wall street. They cared not a hooter for the interests of the people nor for the triumph of Democracy of the country. Selfish and designing, they worked for themselves and only for themselves, and now they have their reward. Let them make the best of it. We can assure them that the country generally will rejoice at their misfortune. To the devil with such traitorous hounds.—*Watchman, Nov. 5th, 1875.*

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

The result of the deliberations of the National Democratic Convention which assembled in St. Louis on Tuesday last, was the nomination of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States. This end was accomplished on the second ballot, as will be seen elsewhere, on Wednesday evening, and was but the realization of the general expection after Governor Tilden's strength began to be developed.

Although Mr. Tilden was not our own first choice or the Democracy of Pennsylvania, on account of his peculiar views upon the money question,—his nomination will nevertheless give general satisfaction, and inspire the party with confidence all over the Union. He is a man of great ability, of great courage and of stern integrity. His record is without a flaw and his whole public life unstained by a single selfish or dishonorable act.

As Governor of the Empire State of the Union he has displayed the wisest statesmanship and a splendid administrative capacity. Under his rule and through his efforts the canal ring, one of the most wicked and powerful organizations against the public good that ever existed anywhere, has been utterly broken up and routed, and he has relieved the people of New York of a burden of taxation to the amount of four millions of dollars, with the reduction still going on. Intellectually, he is the peer of the ablest and the brightest minds in this or any other country. He possesses an exhaustless store of knowledge on all subjects, and is, perhaps, really the most brilliant man ever nominated for the Presidency by any political party. beside him, in point of ability and wisdom, the nominee of the Republicans, Governor Hayes, is a mere child. From his youth up he has always been an active, working Democrat, and Democrats can well take a pride in serving under his banner, which is the symbol of reform, honesty and good government.—*Watchman, June 30th, 1876.*

While we are not in sympathy with Tilden or Tammany, because they used their efforts to break down Allen in Ohio and Pershing in this State, on account of the soft money plank in the two platforms—a matter in which they had no business to interfere. We are nevertheless glad that the Democracy of the State of New York have held their own. But although victorious, the Governor of New York can never be an acceptable candidate to the Democracy next year for President of the United States. This dear object of his ambition he must forego, because the experience of the past proves that the Democratic party cannot be successful with a candidate from that money centre, and particularly with one who is supposed to be hand and glove with the money shavers of Wall St.—*Watchman, Nov. 12th, 1875.*

We always knew that the *Watchman* was without principle, and was nothing but the veriest slave and servile tool of the party lash.

If Sam Tilden sent $10,000 to Ohio last fall, to help to elect Hayes over Allen, then he is a fine sample of a reform candidate. And he must have done it, because Brick Pomeroy and P. G. Meek both have said so.

If Sam Tilden, in 1875, was hand and glove with the money-shavers of Wall street, and if his whole thought in New York's last fall campaign was for the money bags of Wall street, and if he was so selfish as to aid the defeat of Allen, in Ohio, so as to get him out of his way for the Presidency, what has he done since to make his record without a flaw, and to leave his whole public life unstained by a single selfish or dishonorable act?

Was Meek honest in his criticisms and comments made on Tilden in 1875? If so, then he can not be honest in his fulsome praise of him now. What will the readers of the *Watchman* do; accept Meek's Tilden of 1875, or Meek's Tilden of 1876? We are disposed to think Meek wrote honestly of Tilden in 1875, as he was not under the sting of party lash, and laboring under the servile fear of party rule. And if he did write honestly then how can honorable and honest Democrats vote for the man as a reformer who contributes $10,000 to corrupt the elections in Ohio with? How can they vote for a man whose sole thought is the money bags of Wall street, and who is hand and glove with the money-shavers of Wall street? We will let the laboring sons of toil among the Democracy of Centre county, solve the problem. But we say with Meek, in 1875, "To the devil with such traitorous hounds."

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE R. R.—Since July 2nd, 1876 trains from Lock Haven have been on this well regulated route, as follows:

EASTWARD.

Philadelphia Express leaves Lock Haven at 2:10 a. m., Williamsport 3:05 a. m., Harrisburg 6:10 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia 9:25 a. m.

Pacific Express leaves Lock Haven at 6:50 a. m., Williamsport 7:35 a. m., Harrisburg 11:40 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia 3:30 p. m.

Day Express leaves Lock Haven at 11:20 a. m., Williamsport 12:40 p. m., Harrisburg 4:10 p. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:20 p. m. This is the train by which passengers are conveyed through to the Centennial on fast time, leaving here at 10:08 a. m.

Erie Mail leaves Lock Haven 10:05 p. m., Williamsport 11:15 p. m., Harrisburg 2:45 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 7 a. m. Passengers leaving here at 8:40 p. m., go directly through to all eastern cities by this train.

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves Lock Haven at 9:40 a. m., Driftwood 12:07 p. m., Emporium 12:55 p. m., arriving at Erie at 7:35 p. m.

Niagara Express leaves Lock Haven at 3:15 p. m., arrives at Kane 9 p. m.

Erie Express leaves Lock Haven at 1:10 a. m., arriving at Buffalo at 9 a. m., Niagara Falls 10 a. m., and Erie at 10:30 a. m.

By this schedule there is no direct connection west with the trains of the Bald Eagle Valley rail road. Passengers leaving at 10:08 a. m., can go as far as Kane on Niagara Express. Those going farther west will take the 8:40 p. m. train at this place and remain in Lock Haven till 1:10 a. m.

The White Leaguer's Lament.

The "niggers" are voters; that's plenty to hate for,
To them who believe that rebellion's no sin.
Our shot-guns are ready; then what do we wait for?
We ask for no more than the word to begin.

The day of election is rapidly coming;
The spoils of the offices promise us "in;"
'Tis time we should set idle bullets to humming—
In the name of endurance, why don't we begin?

The man at the head of our ticket is Tilden—
"Reform" is the slogan that's certain to win.
"Reforming of niggers" is what we are skilled in;
So why shouldn't now be the time to begin?

They've started at Hamburg, in South Carolina;
They've laid lots of ballots away in the din,
By making a widow of many a Dinah;
And all just because they were bound to begin.

Our hearts are made sad as we think we are fighters,
And how the Republican ranks we could thin,
Except for the politic newspaper writers
Who favor postponing the day to begin.

There's peril to victory in this delaying;
For numbers against us we care not a pin;
We'll make a majority vote by our slaying,
If only we get a good chance to begin.

—*Inter-Ocean.*

THE Bellefonte *Watchman* says ex-Governor Curtin will speak in Indiana for Tilden and Hendricks.—*McClure's Times.*

The *Watchman* is slightly muddled. If ex-Governor Curtin goes to Indiana at all, he will go in the interest of Peter Cooper, and the greenback platform. He is not for Tammany Sammy.

Campaign Straws.

Republican motto—"The Buckeye." Democratic motto—"Old Redeye."

The "first gun" of the campaign—8,000 majority for a Republican mayor in Chicago.

The Cincinnati "Commercial" (Independent) warmly supports Hayes and Wheeler.

The Cincinnati "Volksblatt" (Independent) has come out for Hayes and Wheeler.

The Terra Haute (Indiana) "Democrat" repudiates Tilden. It don't like crow. So it goes.

Mr. Landers, Democratic Congressman from the Seventh Indiana district, repudiates Tilden.

The Chicago "Times" (Dem.) thinks that Hayes can beat Tilden as easily as Grant beat Greeley.

The daily "Dispatch" of Columbus, Ohio (Independent) favors the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

Wendel Philips says the Republicans will win from sheer force of habit; and because they ought to win.

The Cincinnati "Enquirer" (Dem.) says: "The political jobbers, thieves and betrayers of the people are very generally in favor of Tilden."

Hon. Geo. W. Houk, one of the Ohio Democratic delegates to the St. Louis convention, openly declares against the Tilden Presidential ticket.

Mr. Neal, Democratic Congressman from the Seventh Ohio district, will vote for Hayes, and many of his constituents will follow his example.

Border Life, Present and Past.

The terrible fate of Custer and his gallant three hundred adds another tragic chapter to the great book of border events, whose beginning dates from the earliest settlements of our country, whose end will be only when the Indians as a race shall have become extinct.

The horrors of the Modoc campaign are yet fresh in our memories. The historic Lava Beds, Indian cunning baffling the skill of our soldiery for so long a time, savage malignity and treachery culminating in the death of the brave Canby and others whose mission was honorable treaty and peace—all these are still remembered with a shudder. Their parallels in device and atrocity are only found in the deeds that compose the history of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," or among those which mark the bloody tracks of the treacherous Ningoes, descending from their Great Lake fastnesses upon the unsuspecting tribes and settlements of the Susquehanna and Alleghany.

So with this heart-rending story of Custer and his men, which has been sprung upon the country so suddenly, and which is being read amid tears of sorrow and calls for vengeance from one end of the land to the other. Some may find its parallel in the history of Leoridas and his three hundred; some may seek for like sacrifices among the annals of the Scottish Chiefs or Polish Patriots. But it is only when we turn to the thrilling chapters of our own border that we read and re-read, in intensified form, the bloody story of Rose Bud and Big Horn rivers. Custer and his three hundred, ambushed by a wily foe and melting away in death before odds rendered doubly and terribly formidable by bewildering shrieks and stealthy mode of fighting, recall with vivid effect the tragedy of Braddock's Field, whose details are so graphically and fully narrated in that wonderful book, "Our Western Border One Hundred Years Ago."*

Or if other parallels be sought, they abound in the same brilliant, stirring and faithful volume: for Custer and Big Horn, Canby and the Lava Beds, Modoc and Sioux, are but repetitions, now fainter, now fiercer, of Dalzell and Bloody Run, Crawford and Battle Island, Harmer and the Miami Towns.

The new story, whether of victory or defeat, massacre or escape, cunning or adventure, treachery or dash, hardship or retreat, is but an epitome of the old filled with its quaint and primitive portraitures, baloed about by thrilling traditions, and sanctified by the facts that our fathers were a part of it and these our dwelling places were scenes in the midst of it

*"Our Western Border 100 Years Ago." A new and rare historical volume of **Border Life, Struggle and Adventure**, by Charles McKnight, Esq. 800 pages, price $3.50, published by J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., and sold by agents. For terms and illustrated circulars address the publishers.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Poetry.

The Dying Boy.

It must be sweet in childhood to give back
The spirit to its Maker, ere the heart
Hath grown familiar with the paths of sin,
And soon to gather up its bitter fruits.
I knew a boy whose infant feet had trod
Upon the blossoms of some seven springs,
And when the eighth came round and called him out
To revel in its light, he turned away,
And sought his chamber, to lie down and die.
'Twas night: he summoned his accustomed friends,
And in this wise bestowed his last request:

"Mother, I am dying now,
There's a deep suffocation on my breast,
As if some heavy hand my bosom pressed,
And on my brow I feel the cold sweat stand;
Say, mother, is this death?
Mother, your hand!

"Here, lay it on my wrist,
And place the other thus beneath my head,
And say, sweet mother, say, when I am dead
Shall I be missed?

"Never beside your knee
Shall I kneel down again at night, to pray,
Nor in the morning wake and sing the lay
You taught to me.

"O, at the time of prayer,
When you look round and see a vacant seat,
You will not wait then for my coming feet,—
You'll miss me there.

"Father, I'm going home.
To that great home you spoke of, that blessed land
Where there is one bright summer, always bland,
And tortures do not come.

"From faintness and from pain,
From troubles, tears, you say I shall be free—
That sickness does not enter there, and we
Shall meet again.

"Brother, the little spot
I used to call my garden, where long hours
We've stayed to watch the coming buds and flowers,
Forget it not.

"Plant there some box or pine,
Something that lives in winter, and will be
A verdant offering to my memory,
And call it mine.

"Sister, the young rose tree,
That all the spring has been my pleasant care,
Just putting forth its leaves so green and fair,
I give to thee;

"And when its roses bloom,
I shall be gone away—my short course run—
And will you not bestow a single one
Upon my tomb?

"Now, mother, sing the tune
You sang last night. I'm weary and must sleep—
Who was it called my name? Nay, do not weep,
You'll all come soon!"

Morning spread over earth her rosy wings,
And the meek sufferer, cold and ivory pale,
Lay on his couch asleep. The morning air
Came through the open window, freighted with
The fragrant odors of the lovely spring.
He breathed it not. The laugh of passers by,
Jarred like a discord in some mournful note,
But worried not his slumber—he was dead!

Our Story Teller.

Mutiny on Board.

I commenced my medical career with exceptional disadvantages. My parents were dead, and I had not a friend or relative willing or able to help me; I was cast entirely on my own resources, which were a diploma, a respectable wardrobe and twenty pounds in cash—the balance of the capital which had sufficed for my education. Feeling desperately the necessity of exertion, I applied to all sorts of people, rushing into the presence of big-wigs which ought not to be approached without proper introduction, and outraging them with demands for employment. I should say I sometimes received as many as five snubs and rebuffs in a morning. At last I fairly broke down in the presence of a haughty young admirable clerk, who was perturbed and melted by my distress, when on my asking him to tell how I could get into the navy, he replied:

"Suppose you apply on a pwoppor form through the pwoppor channel. Look here," he said, calling me back, "leave your name and address. Surgeons are wanted for things sometimes in a hurry."

Two days afterwards I received a letter informing me that a surgeon was required for the "Alecto," which was to sail for Sydney on the following Sunday, with a cargo of convicts, and if I applied in person, at a place and hour named, and answered certain questions satisfactorily, there was little doubt but what I should get the appointment.

There was no medical employment on earth that I would not have jumped at blindfolded just then, so I made my application, was accepted without any difficulty—with rather an ominous alacrity indeed—and after such a poor preparation in the way of outfit as my ignorance suggested, and my slender means could afford, I went on board the "Alecto," which was lying off Greenwich, and found myself in medical charge of a captain, two mates, a lieutenant of the royal navy, in some mysterious capacity that I never rightly comprehended; twenty sailors, an officer of marines and his men, and two hundred and fifty convicts.

The naval lieutenant was the only man on the quarter-deck when I went up the side.

"I am the surgeon," I began, advancing toward him; but before I could say another word he asked abruptly:

"Can you play chess?"

"Yes—a little," I replied.

"I'm thankful, very thankful for that. Shake hands sir. The marine body, Mr. Phipps, no cares for the game; and how should we survive sich a protracted and dangerous voyage without chess? My name is MacNab, and I hope we shall be friends, sir.

I said that I hoped so, too, and we engaged in a conversation which was the reverse of inspiring. I gathered from Mr. MacNab that the skipper had been unfortunate in former voyages; that his mates were ruffians; that his crew were very poor types indeed of the British sailor; that the ship herself was a rotten old hulk that ought to have been broken up years ago.

I went down to my cabin, which seemed absurdly small and low and dark, and got my portmanteau there, and tried to make arrangements for future comfort. Then I studied the printed instructions I had received as to how often I was to inspect the convicts, etc., and wondered what was to be done if they were refractory, and who had authority over me to prevent me shirking my duties, for I had sole command, it seemed, in my particular department.

When I returned on deck, I found the captain and Mr. Phipps there. The former had a red nose and watery eyes, which explained, perhaps, why he had been unfortunate with his ships; the latter was a gentlemanly fellow enough, but desponding and taciturn, his silence being of the less importance that when he did not talk he generally grumbled, which did not add to the cheerfulness of so small a party. His only solace was in making pen-and-ink sketches, at which he was very clever; landscapes with chiar-oscuro effects, involving an immense amount of time and labor, being his principle forte. Both he and MacNab were disappointed men; but the Scotchman was the better philosopher of the two.

We four supped together, and in due time I went to my berth, and found out how to get into it. I felt like a toy put away on a shelf in a cupboard, for it was my first experience of ship accomodation. When you have learned to lie on your back and not want to move all night, to take enough oxygen into the lungs while on deck to last for the time you are below, and to be indifferent to cockroaches running over you, you get on a great deal better.

On reaching the deck next morning, I found that we were under sail and dropping down the river, which had grown very wide.

It was not long before we were fairly in the channel, and the pilot got into his boat and left us.

There was a nice breeze, but the sea was perfectly smooth, and the ship glided on, through the water with delightful glibness; so that I felt that I ought to be doing something toward learning my duties while I was able, and confided to MacNab that I should like to hold an inspection of the convicts, who were all gathered on the main deck in charge of the wardens and the marines, who mounted sentry over them with loaded muskets and fixed baynots.

I found that I had made an official application in the right quarter by accident, for MacNab immediately said:

"At what time? At once?"

And when I replied in the affirmative, he gave a certain sharp, short order, the result of which was that in less than ten minutes a warden came up to me, touched his cap, and reported:

"All ready, sir."

And following him I found the convicts drawn up in lines, bare-footed. My inspection of them was a mere form, for of course they were sent on board sound and clean, but I made certain suggestions with regard to the sanitary arrangements between decks where hammocks were slung, and these were promptly attended to where practicable. When I had done MacNab challenged me to a game of chess, and fortunately we proved very evenly matched. He was quite right in relying so much upon it as a resource; how we should have got through the weeks without it I cannot imagine; we played at least six hours daily out of the twenty-four.

When we got into the broad swell of the Atlantic, I had a week's sickness, during which MacNab had the best of me at chess, and after I was well I began to have some trouble with the convicts. What schemers they were! Their one great object was to get a glass of grog or wine, which could only be done by my order, and they regularly studied the complaints for which I prescribed such medical comforts, and either simulated or managed to produce them artificially. Green-horn as I was, they imposed upon me readily at first, and just as I was getting up to their dodge, we passed the equator, and there was a good deal of real sickness, which gave them the advantage again. As time went on I became familiarized with the rogues, and learned to look upon them as fellow-men who had gone wrong, rather than as wild beasts. I talked to them freely, learned many of their histories—at least their own versions of them—and took considerable interest in some of the narrators. Most of them were ignorant, debased creatures, either born and bred to prey on their fellow creatures, or recruited from the most neglected ranks of society; but there were one or two exceptions—notably, a man who passed under the name of Williams, who was gifted with rare abilities, and had the manners and address of a gentleman. His face would have afforded an interesting study to a physiognomist, the lower part betokening unbounded sensuality. His crime was forgery of bank notes. This man never condescended to try and trick me as the others did; neither did he sulk like some of the better class convicts, nor protest his innocence, which was the almost universal custom. He had yielded to the temptation of trying to make his fortune in too great a hurry, had failed, and was content to pay the penalty, he said. Though a "lifer" he by no means despaired of his future. He was informed that with good conduct he would soon be a free man within the limits of the colony, and had perfect confidence in his ability to earn a comfortable livelihood, if he had the chance. And what did the country matter? Life could be made as enjoyable in one place as another. He would not go back to England, to be cut by all his relations and former friends, if he could.

Plausibly as Williams always talked, I mistrusted him. I noticed that he had established a considerable influence over the other convicts, and constantly surprised him speaking earnestly in corners to groups of five or six of them. On my appearance these conferences broke up, and in spite of all affectation of indifference, I was certain on more than one occasion that anxiety was felt lest I should have caught some word in passing. And I knew, without being able to prove it, that secret signs were exchanged between Williams and at least a score whom I could have pointed out, habitually.

Another convict who, evidently had some power with his fellows, was Lloyd, a Welsh sailor, who had stabbed another in a quarrel and narrowly escaped the gallows.

But it was natural enough that an experienced sailor should obtain the hearing of landsmen during a voyage of such length, and I never suspected him of trying to influence the others with any sinister designs, as I certainly did Williams.

But soon I had no time for idle speculation and suspicion; the sickness, a fever, attended by symptoms which were unfamiliar to me, increased. Soon there were a score of convicts, several seamen and one of the marines down with it.

A man died, was sewn up in his hammock and launched from the gangway with a shot at his feet. MacNab reading the service over him. During the ceremony, one of those phenomena which make sailors so superstitious occurred. As the body touched the water, the wind sank, and in half an hour there was a perfect calm. In many minds a calm at sea is associated with all things that are peaceful and beautiful; in mine it is a horrible nightmare.

For a week we lay on the broad, smooth sheet of glass, without a speck in sight to break the monotony. Glass? Molten silver, rather, for the heat was so fearful that I sometimes imagined it would seethe. The sun seemed like a mass of white hot iron close above us, and the pitch oozed and boiled between the planks. Poor Phipps could not go on with his sketching, for the perspiration dropping from his forehead blotted his work, and even MacNab's ardor for chess relaxed. But I had little time to play with him—under such aggravating conditions the fever raged. Deaths were of daily, sometimes of hourly occurrence. We soon had to cast the bodies overboard without ceremony.

On the fourth day the captain and one of his mates sickened, and the shattered constitution of the former caused him to sink at once. Then Phipps took the fever, and though it was a mild attack, he was so feeble as to be unfit for duty.

Such of the convicts as escaped the fever began to hold their heads erect and looked you full in the eyes as they passed, as though they felt that death was bringing us all to an equality.

The sixth day was the most oppressive of all—it was literally difficult to draw breath, and though I escaped the fever, I was knocked up for the first time. To do my work amongst the dying and the dead was a physical impossibility for me; I threw myself down under the awning on the quarter-deck and lost all consciousness, probably remaining in a state of torpor for hours.

I was roused by the most tremendous crash I have ever heard, and found myself in darkness, but only for a moment; the next, sea, sky, and ship were lit up by a violent glare, while a zigzag line of fire, so intense that the eyes ached at it, flashed and left the gloom more profound than ever. And again came that awful thunder, compared with which the loudest ever heard in Europe is a whisper. That moment of light revealed to me men in the rigging taking in the sail which had been spread to catch the slightest breeze; and a spar hanging awkwardly and all awry; also MacNab and the mate, who now acted as captain, standing near me.

"We shall never be able to manage without help, we are so terribly underhanded," said the latter.

"Weel, then," replied MacNab, "we will pick half a dozen of the deevils, nae more. One I ken has been a sailor, and"—

Another flash and deafening roar, which drowned his voice.

"Eh, Mr. Glover, lad," when the lull came, "are ye there? Ye had better just go below. Your work is done, and ours is beginning. There will be breeze enow to blaw the fever away, presently, and ye will be in the way."

I had often determined if there were a storm to remain on deck and see it; the freshness of the air, too, was delightful to breathe; but fatigue overcame all else, and I was glad to take MacNab's advice. Imagine what I had gone through that week in such a climate, with patients dying by dozens in my youthful hands, many of whom I felt could have been saved with better nursing, and you will not wonder at my prostration.

As I reached the cabin stairs the rain came down in sheets; there was a booming, roaring sound; the ship heeled over and raced through the water as the storm came down upon her. A flash of lightning showed me that the sea was already white with foam.

I went below, made a hearty meal of some salt beef and biscuit I found on the table, drank a stiff glass of rum and water and turned into my birth to renew my nap, weariness drowning the sense of danger.

How long I slept, or what happened in the time, I do not know. When I awoke the ship was rolling heavily, and there was a continuous, ominous sound, thud, thud, thud, thud, accompanied with the pouring of water, which caused me to hurry on deck, where a scene of terrible confusion met my eyes, for it was broad daylight. A mast had gone, the deck was littered with cordage and broken woodwork. All was in confusion, authority in abeyance; convicts, sailors, marines, were mixed up together, hurrying to and fro or working at the pumps. The gale had abated, was dying out in fact, but there was a leak which could not be discovered, though in consequence of the number of hands to relieve one another in pumping, the water did not gain upon us. Finding I was not wanted there, I went below again to attend upon Phipps, who had been left I knew not how long, and was too weak to help himself much. The fever had left him, but he was low and desponding, and asked me to read the Bible to him, which I did.

After a time I heard MacNab come down, and went into the saloon, out of which our private cabin opened, to speak to him. I found him loading his pistols.

"The leak has been found and stopped," he said; "but I dinna like the looks of the convicts; some of them ha'e got arms, I fear me."

While he was speaking, shouts and shots were heard above, and he rushed to the cabin stairs, I following him. Directly we reached the deck we saw a body of convicts coming aft, headed by Williams, who had a musket in his hand.

"The game's up, Lieutenant," he cried; "you had better surrender."

MacNab's answer was a pistol shot; Williams staggered but recovered himself, leveled his musket, fired, and Mac Nab fell dead in my arms. In a moment I was knocked down, bound and thrust aside to be a helpless spectator of crimes I could not move a finger to prevent. Some of the ruffians rushed down the cabin stairs and returned carrying poor Phipps with them. With brutal jests they bore him to the lee bulwarks, one took his shoulders, another his feet, and they tossed him alive into the sea. All the sailors or marines who were sick or had been wounded in the struggle, were in like manner thrown overboard; the remainder were gathered together in a body, and Williams, who had evidently been elected chief, made them a speech offering them their lives if they would join them heartily. Most of them shrank from the horrible death before them, and accepted, but a corporal of marines stood firm.

"You will be taken and hanged within a month," he boldly said, "and I had sooner drown with honest men than swing with thieves and murderers."

The words were hardly out of his mouth when he was shot dead.

"And now, lads," cried Williams, "I know what you are all thinking of—the rum. Well, every man shall have a skinful. But most of us must keep sober to manage the ship, so I have set a guard over the spirit-room, and any man who tries to force it will have his brains blown out. I'll tell what I propose to do, if you agree. There are some islands near where we are, with the best climate, the finest fruits, and plenty of food without working for it. We will make for one of these, land everything out of this rotten old ship, and then scuttle her. You have made me your captain, and I appoint Lloyd my chief officer. He is a sailor and knows where these islands are, and how to reach them, so he will sail the ship."

Loud acclamations greeted this address, and the assembly adjourned to the grog tubs.

I was not long left unmolested; a knot of fellows gathered around me, and discussed what they should do with me, and one at last suggested that I should be made to swallow the contents of my medicine chest, which was forthwith brought up for the purpose, and some calomel pills were actually forced into my mouth. How I wished that I had been a homoepath.

While I was struggling a man came running up.

"What are you doing with the doctor?" he asked, excitedly. "didn't the captain say he wasn't to be touched! He wants to see you, sir, down in the cabin," he added, civilly, to me. My persecutors slunk off, grumbling, and my deliverer cut my bonds and led me to Williams, who had been shot in the shoulder and wanted his wounds attended to. I managed to extract the bullet, and when he was easier he said:

"I am sorry for all these horrors, doctor, I swear I am; but you know the men I have to deal with, and how slight my hold is upon them. You have been kind to many of them, and are useful besides, so I managed to save your life, but when I said a word for the others they would not listen. As for MacNab, he fired at me first, or he would never have fallen by my hand."

"You are responsible to God and the law, not to me," I replied.

Ought I to have refused to tend his wound? Was it my duty to heed and upbraid him? I do not know; life is sweet, and I wished and tried to preserve it, excusing my pusillanimity at the time by the thought that my testimony, if I survived, might bring the whole body of rascals to justice.

I quite understood the tenure upon which my life was held, in spite of Williams' plausible speeches. There were many sick and several wounded, both by the storm and in the fight when the vessel was seized, and they needed my services. When they thought they could do without me I should be silenced forever, together with every other probable witness against them. Meanwhile the ship was kept on her course towards the Friendly Islands, under Lloyd's management, and on the third day land was sighted.

That evening, a sailor who had joined the mutineers on compulsion, and had been hurt, came to me and said:

"I beg pardon, sir, but would you dress my wound on deck where every one can see us?"

I saw he had a reason and consented.

"I've something to say, sir, and don't want to be seen talking to you in a private way, for fear of making them suspicious. Bill Hicks was at the mast-head on the look-out last watch, and he saw something he did not report, and that's a British frigate, round the headland of that there island. Don't start, sir. Only us of the old crew knows it, and we've had a boat ready to lower for some days. We mean to lower it quickly at nightfall, and let it tow behind; and then later such as can will get into it, cast off, and row for the frigate. If you like, sir, you had better lie down in the boat and be lowered with it. Say you want a quiet read or sleep or something, if you're seen. There's a risk, of course, but not a big one—Lloyd's half drunk, now, and will be quiet after a bit, and so will most of the others, for now they have got to the islands they think it is all right. There's only that Williams.

"I can manage him," said I, and we parted.

William's wound was painful and his pulse feverish; so he gladly swallowed a soporific which would keep him quiet for some hours.

At the proper time I got into the boat indicated, the only men who could possibly see me being those at the wheel, who were both old members of the crew, and were prepared, when they knew that Lloyd was quite overpowered by drink, to alter the course of the ship and steer for the head-land where the frigate had been seen. All went easier, even than had been anticipated.

When I had been stowed away half an hour the boat was lowered, and in a very little while three men stole into it, cut the rope by which we were towing, and when the ship had forged far enough ahead to prevent the phosphorescence of the oar-dips attracting attention, began to row in the direction of the head-land.

In two hours' time we turned it, and saw the lights of the frigate, against the sides of which, in another hour, the boat grated.

"Who goes there?" challenged the sentry.

"Medical officer, escaped from a convict ship, which was mutinied."

I will not dwell on the joy with which I stood upon the deck, or on the heartiness of my reception when I had made my report.

The frigate weighed and stood out to sea at once, and in the early morning came up with the convict ship, boarded and took her without resistence.

My evidence sufficed to clear the seamen and marines who had been forced into a pretended compliance with the projects of the mutineers, as also, some months afterwards, to secure the execution of all those who had taken a prominent part in the murder of my poor friends, MacNab and Phipps, seventeen of whom suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Sydney.

The Heir of Linn.

There is as beautiful a Scotch ballad by this title as I ever saw in my life; but it made a very strong impression on me. As the ballad is not to be found I will endeavor to tell the story in plain prose.

The Laird of Linn, in Galway, was one of the richest landed proprietors in Scotland. Besides the lands and dwellings, he had flocks and herds and a good store of gold. Moreover he was a man of frugal and parsimonious habits, so that the men of Galway avoided his company, and the whole country side cried out shame on him. Nevertheless his riches grew and increased a mighty sum, and there was no te what heaps of treasure he had sn concealed.

The Laird of Linn did not marry t till late in life, and his wife died withi a year after their marriage. She lef him one child, a son, who was the joy and plague of his existence. Though naturally of a noble and generous temper, he was wild, reckless and extravagant. Seeing and hearing his father ridiculed every day, for his miserly temper and habits, he resolved at all events not to be like him, and spent all he could lay his hands upon low and dissolute companions, in drinking and riotous living. So true it is that one extreme often produces another. It was in vain that his father remonstrated with him. He only grew worse as he grew older.

At last the Laird of Linn lay on his death-bed. He had outlived all his near relations, and he had no friends, so he was obliged to leave all his substance to his son; and beside, next to his gold, he loved his prodigal heir. Previous to his death, he called the Heir of Linn to his bedside, and thus spoke to him:

"My son, when my lips are cold in death, and my tongue silent in the grave, I know how it will be with you. You will spend all the substance of your ancestors, and all the gold I got together, in dissipation and extravagance. Nevertheless, I do not wish my son to live a beggar. Therefore give heed to my only dying command, and if you disregard it may a father's dying curse cling to you. You know the upper chamber of my house in Kippletringan. It is locked up, and I have thrown the key into the sea. When you have lost both gold and land, when you have not a friend who will lend you a bawbee, and when you are actually suffering for a crust to appease your hunger, break the door open, and you will find a certain relief; but if you open the door before that time I say again, may a father's curse cling to you."

With these words the old man fell back and expired.

The Heir of Linn did not grieve long for his parent. He soon after threw open his house to all comers. His forests fell beneath the axe, his chimneys were always smoking, a hundred men sat daily at his board, and he bought him horses and hounds, and lent money without counting to his dissolute companions. He feasted, and drank and gambled; and as if he could not get rid of his substance fast enough in all these ways, he took no care of his affairs, but gave up the guidance of them to a bailiff or steward, named John of Scales, who was a knave and a notorious usurer.

John cheated his master in various ways, and put more than half his rents and money into his own pocket.

At last what the Heir of Linn's father had said came to pass. His money was all gone, and he had no means of keeping up his expenses except by selling his lands, but there was no one rich enough to buy them except John of Scales, and every one knew how he got his money. The young Laird was in a desperate want of cash to pay his gaming debts, and was moreover heated with wine when this unjust steward offered to buy his estate. It was a hard case, but after much discussion he agreed upon the bargain.

"Give me your gold, good John of Scales, and my lands shall be yours, forever," said the Heir of Linn.

Then John counted down the good red gold, and a hard bargain his master had of it. For every pound that John agreed the land was well worth three.

The last money went like the first, and the Heir of Linn was a beggar. He first went to the house that had once been his own, but now belonged to John of Scales, to seek some relief. He looked into the window of the great banquetting hall, but there was no feast going on in it. The fire was out, the dinner table was taken away, and all was desolate and dismal. "Here's sorry cheer," said the Heir of Linn.

John would not give him a penny, and told him to go to the friends he had spent his money upon foolishly. He did so, but it did no good. Some pretended not to know him, and not one would lend him a farthing, or even offer him a dinner. So he wandered about forlorn and hungry for two days, for work he could not, and to beg he was ashamed. At last in his extreme misery he bethought himself of his father's dying words. "I have not sold the old house in Kippletringan yet," said he, "for nobody would buy it. I will go and break open the upper chamber. My father told me I would find relief there, and perhaps he meant a treasure. If it should prove so, I will be a wiser man than I was, and not waste it upon knaves.

To the house then he went, and broke open the chamber door. He found relief indeed. There was nothing in the room excepting a high stool, and directly over it a halter dangling from a hook in the ceiling. He looked up and read these words:

"Ha, graceless wretch and wanton

Hardware and Stoves.

will sell Ha
Hardware,
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Cutting Boxes, etc.
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goods, will pay them

Hardware and Stoves.

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Hardware and Stoves.

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be good. We keep
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fool. You are ruined forever. This is the only relief for those who waste their patrimony as you have. Be bold, then—put the halter around your neck, jump from the stool, and save your family the disgrace of ending in a beggar."

"Very excellent counsel," said the Heir of Linn, "and as I must either hang or starve, I think I'll take my father's advice and hang. It's the shorter death of the two."

So he mounted, fastened the halter around his neck, and kicked the stool from under him.

But the Heir of Linn was not to die so. The board into which the hook was driven gave way with his weight and he fell on the floor with a shower of gold coin rattling about his ears. I will not say that he felt no pain in his neck the next day, but at the moment he certainly felt none. Joy rushed into his heart like a torrent, at seeing himself rescued from death and beggary. The space between the ceiling and roof contained an enormous treasure. On the upper side of the board from which he had thought to suspend himself was fastened a letter addressed to him. He hastily tore it open, and read as follows:

"My dear son—I know your character, and no expostulation or advice can wean you from the desperate course you are pursuing. Nothing but misery sharper than death can work the cure on you. If, therefore, your misfortunes and sufferings should be so grievous that you prefer death to their endurance, you will not rashly encounter them again. You have made the trial, take my gold, redeem your land, and become a wiser and better man."

The Heir of Linn did not leave the spot without putting up a prayer to Heaven for the soul of a parent whose admirable wisdom had discovered the means of raising him from beggary and despair to influence, and of weaning him from his follies and vices which had disgraced his character. To evince his gratitude, he resolved to mend his life from that day forward, and become all a father's heart could wish.

But first he thought he would make one more trial of the false friends on whom he had wasted his time, his substance and his character. He therefore kept his newly discovered wealth a secret until he heard that John of Scales was to give a great entertainment, and that all the lords and ladies of Galway would be there.

When the Heir of Linn entered his father's hall it was crowded with richly dressed gentry, but he was in beggar's rags. He appealed to the charity of the company, saying he was starving. To one he said: "You have feasted at my board a thousand times; will you deny the crumbs that fall from your own?" To another, "I gave you a fair steed and trappings;" to a third, "I lent you a thousand pounds, and never asked you to repay me;" and so on to all the rest of the company. But instead of remembering his favors they reviled him, and called him spendthrift, beggar, and all manner of vile names. Some said it was a shame that such a wretched object should be suffered to come among them, and one to whom more than all the rest his purse had always been open, called on the servants to thrust him out of doors.

But one man took his part. It was master Richard Lackland, a poor younger son of a wealthy gentleman. He stood up and said:

"I never ate at the board of the heir of Linn. I never rode his horses nor shared his purse, or received favor from him to the value of a farthing. But what then? He was a worthy gentleman when he had the means. I have twelve good nobles, and that is all I have in the world, and there are six of them at the service of the man whose hand was never shut to the poor. And as I am a gentleman, no man shall lay finger on him while I wear a sword."

A glad man was the Heir of Linn to find one man worthy to be his friend. He took the six nobles, and advanced towards John of Scales, who was standing at the end of the hall, attired in gorgeous apparel.

"You, at least," said the Heir of Linn "ought to relieve my necessities, for you are grown rich upon my ruin, and I gave you a good bargain of my lands."

Then John of Scales began to revile him, and to declare that he had given much more for the lands than they were worth; for he did not like to be reminded of his extortion before so much goodly company.

"Nay," raid he to the Heir of Linn, "if you will but return to me half of what I paid for your father's estate, you shall have it back again."

"Perhaps I will find friends who will lend me the sum," said the Heir of Linn. "Therefore give me a promise under your hand and seal, and I will see what can be done."

John of Scales knew that few people of the country had so much money, even if it were a common thing to lend money to a beggar, and he had just seen what reliance is to be paid on friends in such a case. He had not the least idea that the Heir of Linn would ever be worth the hundredth part of the sum. He therefore called for pen and ink and paper, and sat down before the company and wrote the promise, and right scoffingly gave it to his former master.

Then the Heir of Linn strode to the window and opened it, and took a bugle from his tattered gaberdine, and blew it till the joints and rafters shook with the din. Presently a fair troop of servants rode up, well armed and well mounted, leading a mule with them laden with treasure. They dismounted and brought the bags of gold into the hall.

"My father's land is my own again," cried the Heir of Linn joyously, and before the company had recovered from their astonishment he had counted out to John of Scales just the sum he had agreen to take. Then, turning to his servants, he said:

"Scourge me this viper out of the house of Linn with dog whips." And it was done.

The company then crowded around him, congratulating him on receiving his patrimony, and excusing their own neglect and ingratitude. But he said to them: "Caitiffs, slaves, dogs, begone! Pollute the floor of my house no longer. If ye enter my grounds again I will have the servants loose the hounds upon you." To master Lackland he said: "Come to my arms, come to my heart, my friend, my brother. Live in my house, and share with the heir of Linn in all things." And the Laird of Linn became another man, and was an ornament to his country, and a blessing to his tenants.

Six skunks got into a Pennsylvania meeting, and after standing it as long as he could, one of the brethren rose and remarked: "If you all say so, beloved, and I think you will, we'll get out of this. The arch enemy of mankind must be stirring up his fires, for I am sure I smell the gas."

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A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will be found at low prices. v6n10

FURNITURE WAREROOM.
HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.
of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.
UNDERTAKER.
Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD SECOND HAND
FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE,
VERY CHEAP;
Enquire at this office

Merchant Tailors.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
$23 SUITS! $25 SUITS!
OVERCOATS, $16.50 & $18.
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The great "mark down" for the
CENTENNIAL YEAR!
We are prepared to take orders for CLOTHING—full suits for $23 and $25, of genuine all-wool fabrics, well made, well-trimmed, and guaranteed to fit, or no sale.
Spring Overcoats, $16.50 & $18
PANTALOONS, $6.00.
We are now having made a full assortment of the best woolen goods at the above very low prices, and are ready to take your measure for a complete outfit at the same prices. These goods we have the full control of for this market, and are specially adapted to fine custom trade. The largest, fullest and most complete assortment of
HATS & SHIRTS
in the county. The best Wamsutta shirt, 3-ply linen bosom, and the "King of Shirts," $1 50 each. Hats and Shirts as low as $1 00.
HATS--SHIRTS--COLLARS
Country merchants' attention especially called to our stock and prices of the above articles.
MONTGOMERY & CO.
[Successors to John Montgomery.]
NO. 7 BROCKERHOFF ROW.
☞ Everybody is invited to inspect our stock. v8n4-1

MERCHANT TAILORING.
NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.
ALLEGHENY STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A
Just received by
WM. M'CLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;
which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.
Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.
He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.
WM. M'CLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

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BLANKS.
75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.
☞ Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

Merchant Tailor.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot,
Has just received a large invoice of
GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES
v5-12-1y

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NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW
J & J. HARRIS,
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE
All sorts of
Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.
We hope by
STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS
merit and receive a share of public patronage.
BUILDERS AND OTHERS
will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.
J. & J. HARRIS,
v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

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RAIL ROAD HOUSE
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.
The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

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WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARDS
takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. v6n1-no8-tf

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The pioneers of LO
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Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

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v6n1-1y

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CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

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WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

.BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS.
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank. Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

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JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

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Physicians and Dentists.

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DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.
☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

DR. F. I. KIRK.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.
A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.
Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-18-1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen. Petty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

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BALLARD & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
and dealers in Grain, Wool, Hides, Tobacco, Hops, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruits, Furs Feathers, Lard, Tallow, Seeds, Bacon, Beans, Poultry, Flour, Vegetables, &c.
Warehouse, 207 & 209 N. Broad St., Philadelphia. 8-13-1y

THOMAS H. RHOADS
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING
at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

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ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST,
BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family receipts. v6n1-1y.

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FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year.$3.00

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Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

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Bellefonte, Pa

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Wheeler's Letter.

His Views on the Southern Question — The Public Debt — Schools and Governmental Economy.

MALONE, July 15, 1876.

Hon. Edward M'Pherson and others of the Republican National Convention.

GENTLEMEN:

I received, on the 6th inst., your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Republican party, held at Cincinnati on the 14th ult., for the office of Vice-President of the United States; and requesting my acceptance of the same, and asking my attention to the summary of Republican doctrines contained in the platform adopted by the Convention.

A nomination made with such unanimity implies a confidence on the part of the Convention which inspired my profound gratitude. It is accepted with a sense of the responsibility which may follow. If elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office in the fear of the Supreme Ruler, and in the interest of the whole country.

To the summary of doctrines enunciated by the Convention I give my cordial assent. The Republican party has intrenched in the organic law of our land the doctrine that liberty is the supreme, unchangable law of every foot of American soil. It is the mission of that party to give full effect to this principle by "securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights." This will be accomplished only when the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear this panoply of citizenship as fully and as securely in the cane breaks of Louisiana as on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

Upon the question of our Southern relation my views were recently expressed as a member of the Committee of the United States House of Representatives, upon Southern affairs. Those views remain unchanged, and were thus expressed:

"We of the North delude ourselves in expecting that the masses of the South, so far behind in many of the attributes of enlightened improvement and civilization, are, in the brief period of ten or fifteen years, to be transformed into our model Northern communities. That can only come through a long course of patient waiting, to which no one can now set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavoidable friction, which will call for forbearance, and which will have to be relieved by the temperate, fostering care of the Government. One of the most potent, if not indispensable agencies in this direction, will be the devising of some system to aid in the education of the masses. The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is not a solitary school house, is full of suggestion. We compelled these people to remain in the Union, and now duty and interest demand that we leave no just means untried to make them good, loyal citizens. How to diminish the friction, how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country, are problems addressing themselves to our best and wisest statesmanship. The foundation of these efforts must be laid in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal, exact justice accorded to them. Give them, to the fullest extent, every blessing which the Government confers upon the most favored—give them no just cause for complaint, and then hold them, by every necessary means, to an exact, rigid observance of all their duties and obligations under the Constitution and its amendments, to secure to all within their borders manhood and citizenship, with every right thereto belonging."

The just obligations to public creditors, created when the Government was in the throes of threatened dissolution, and as an indespensable condition of its salvation—guaranteed by the lives and blood of thousands of its brave defenders—are to be kept with religious faith, as are all the pledges subsidiary thereto, and confirmatory thereof.

In my judgment the pledge of Congress, of January 14th, 1875, for the redemption of the notes of the United States in coin, is the plighted faith of the nation, and national honor, simple honesty and justice to the people whose permanent welfare and prosperity are dependent upon true money, as the basis of their pecuniary transactions, all demand the scrupulous observance of this pledge, and it is the duty of Congress to supplement it with such legislation as shall be necessary for its strict fulfillment.

In our system of government, intelligence must give safety and value to the ballot. Hence the common schools of the land should be preserved in all their vigor, while, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, they and all their endowments should be secured by every possible and proper guaranty against every form of sectarian influence or control.

There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the Government consistent with its effective administration, and all unnecessary offices should be abolished. Offices should be conferred only upon the basis of high character and particular fitness, and should be administered only as public trusts, and not for private advantage.

The foregoing are chief among the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and to carry them into full, practical effect is the work it now has on hand. To the completion of its great mission we address ourselves in hope and confidence, cheered and stimulated by the recollection of its past achievements; remembering that, under God, it is to that party that we are indebted in this Centennial year of our existence for a preserved, unbroken Union; for the fact that there is no master or slave throughout our broad domains, and that emancipated millions look upon the ensign of the Republic as the symbol of the fulfilled declaration that all men are created free and equal, and the guaranty of their own equality, under the law, with the most highly favored citizen of the land.

To the intelligence and conscience of all who desire good government, good will, good money and universal prosperity, the Republican party, not unmindful of the imperfection and shortcomings of human organizations, yet with the honest purpose of its masses promptly to retrive all errors and to summarily punish all offenders against the laws of the country, confidently submits its claims for the continued support of the American people.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Southern Intolerance.

A Sickening Story of Southern Outrage—The Obsequies of the Sister of Senator Twitchell, at Indianapolis—The Victim of Southern Proscription.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Mrs. Helen E. Willis, sister of State Senator Twitchell, of Louisiana, were held last Sunday afternoon at Indianapolis. The sad circumstances attending the death of the lady, and the horror awakened in the community by a recital of the wrongs committed upon her family by the chivalrous people of Louisiana, served to attract a large attendance. The death or this lady is attributed to the persecution to which her family was subjected while in the south. Within the last two years she has lost a husband and brother at the hands of the ku-klux, and came North with the remnant of another brother only to find relief from her sufferings in a speedy decease. The funeral address was by Rev. Dr. Bayliss, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF DR. BAYLISS.

We are standing to-day at the culmination of a tragic personal history. It is not often, in times of peace, that a funeral service brings men face to face with facts at once so melancholy and appalling. And I feel that, though we were strangers personally to her whose sad end we contemplate, as we are to the solitary mourner who follows her to the burial, there are in the case circumstances which will interest us all, and will fully justify a departure, in some measure, from the usual form of funeral addresses.

Mrs. Helen E. Willis was a native of Townsend, Vermont, was thirty-one years of age, and a sister of Marshall H. Twitchell, who is here to-day, the only relative who is permitted to be present on this sad occasion. She was making her way from the inhospitable neighborhood in which she has suffered for years, in Louisiana, to her native place in New England. She stopped here to rest, and, if possible, to recuperate. But she had suffered too much to rally, and after a few days of delay death came yesterday morning, and with a grateful heart to those who have ministered to her so kindly and assiduously during her brief stay in this strange city, she fell gently asleep and is at rest.

At the close of the war Captain Twitchell, brother of the deceased, was on General Sheridan's staff, and was assigned to duty in the Red river country in Louisiana, where he became acquainted with the lady who afterwards became his wife. He bought land and settled there, determining to become a citizen and devote himself to the improvement of his fortunes and the development of the country of his adoption. To this end he built saw mills and grist mills, opened stores, did what could be done to establish schools, and in every possible way has labored earnestly to promote the prosperity of the country about him.

His energy and economy led to business success, and his brother and three sisters, with their husbands, at length joined him in his Southern home. His mother also became a resident there, and thus his entire family, and all his interests were transferred and established permanently, as was supposed in Louisiana.

In 1874 there were various riots in the parishes adjoining that in which these families lived. Senator Twitchell was himself absent in New Orleans, and a brother-in-law named King was sick, as was thought, unto death. As disturbances continued in the surrounding country, a number of Democrats came to those who were well and at home and said to them: "We are sure that you are here as permanent residents, and we are satisfied with you and your principles. But some of your neighbors are not so satisfied, and there will perhaps be danger to you unless you put yourselves under our protection; but if you will put yourselves into our hands, we will vouch for you to the rioters and you shall be protected."

After some conversation Homer Twitchell and the two brothers-in-law concluded, with some other northern men in the neighborhood, to accept the offered protection of their Democratic neighbors, and accordingly put themselves under their direction.

They were led away into an adjoining parish, far enough to obstruct the process of legal prosecution, and then, with a treachery of which we have supposed none but Indians to be capable, their protectors turned them over to the mob, and Homer Twitchell and the two brothers-in-law were murdered in cold blood. It seems increditable—it is almost too diabolical to be believed. Even after all we have heard of Fort Pillow and Andersonville and Belle Isle, this is so horrible as to make us hesitate before believing it. We were in the heat of war when the Fort Pillow massacre was perpetrated; Andersonville was the offspring of passion and fury, but this was calm enough to be simply malevolent, and horrible enough to be fiendish

One of those who fell in that treacherous massacre of August 31, 1874, was Mr. Monroe Willis, husband of her whose weary heart at last stands still; and how much of the disaster of yesterday is traceable to the catastrophe of 1874, it is impossible for any human being to tell.

Still the remnants of the broken, persecuted household remained in the south.

There was their property, and there were the graves of their beloved dead. And so, in spite of the malice which had given them such startling proofs of its fierceness and unscrupulousness, they still trusted to their own conscious rectitude and their peaceful spirit to protect them.

But, alas! there is a diabolism in parts of the south which no goodness can propitiate, and a malevolence which no gentleman can subdue. The fact is beyond question.

In May last, Mrs. Willis was broken in health by her great sufferings, and Mr. Twitchell and Mr. King, who were absent in New Orleans, were sent for. They started immediately, and, as they were crossing Red river in a small boat, on approaching to within four or five yards of the shore a horseman appeared on the bank, and, unbuttoning his large coat, took from under it a Henry repeating rifle, from which he discharged fifteen shots at the men in the boat. Mr. King was instantly killed. Mr. Twitchell was wounded in one leg and in both arms, and was left by the bandit for dead. After the assassin was gone, however, the faithful colored boatman, who was himself wounded, lifted the mutilated man into the boat again, out of which he had sprung for safety, and conveyed him to Springville, where the army surgeon was compelled to amputate both arms, but was able to save the wounded leg.

The faithful sister, smitten by shock after shock, and almost prostrate as the result of them, still came to her brother's side, and waited and watched. The surgeon also watched, and night after night sat with a rifle on his knee, ready to defend his patient from the midnight assault of some chivalrous Southerner.

At length the brother and sister were able to start for the North, being furnished a part of the way with a military escort. As soon as they reached a region of safety, the fearful nervous tension by which Mrs. Willis had kept up gave way, and she rapidly approached her end. Chronic dread of evil from murderers became a burden too heavy for her. In her last illness in the house she would wake, look around her half bewildered and alarmed, then close her eyes again, and on opening them again and recognizing her friends would say weakly, "Yes, I know you; I am not afraid of you; you are Marshall's friend;" and like a soothed child she would lie quietly down to rest.

And so the weary wheels at last stood still. Her husband, her brother, and her sisters and their husbands all sleep in Southern graves, and every male relative was murdered. In her last moments her only surviving brother was unable to do anything for her except to weep. A nurse must have hands and be able to walk. No wonder she died without dread. She was too weary of human cruelty and wrong to desire to remain longer here. She sent word to her mother now in New England, that she had no fear of dying; she gave her last request to her friends, and then departed, let us trust, to where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

We are sometimes accused of flaunting the bloody shirt for political effect; of reviving memories which ought to sleep in forgetfulness; of dragging before the startled and unwilling eyes of this age the ghastly skeletons of horrors which but for our persistence, would have been forgotten before now.

But this to-day is no mere memory. This is no buried horror just now newly exposed for tragic effect. This woman, whose weary body we to-day carry to a new made grave, is almost as much the victim of Southern cruelty as though some assassin's bullet had pierced her heart. They have killed her. They have loaded her with horrors until her frail body could endure it no longer. Indianapolis is called to-day to the task of burying one of the victims of Southern hate, and the victim is a woman. And what of her only surviving male relative? Is this some ancient terror? Some forgotten wrong but just now restated for effect? His wounds are not yet healed; they are almost fresh enough to be ghastly. Scarcely three months ago he was as well as any of us, and now he is so helpless that he cannot wipe away his own tears.

And this is America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave;" the land whose historic boast has been its Southern chivalry; the land where men can think what they please, and speak what they think; the land where more has been said about freedom and the rights of man than has been said in all other nations since time began.

Oh, how the eloquence of these mute lips, and these handless arms, rebukes and scathes us in our bonsting. These white lips do mock at us. Freedom for the South yet waits its natal day.

I am sure I say only what these lips would say could they speak, and only what this brother will approve, when I ask, not as a partisan, but as a man. Has the time come for us to elevate this proscription into power? Shall we dare, with these facts before us, to enthrone the political principles with which these assassins are indentified? Shall we give to such gigantic and bloody wrongs as these the sanction of a political victory? It becomes us to consider the question, not as partisans but as men who love freenom, and as Christians who love God."

In concluding the reverend gentleman spoke a few words of tender sympathy to Mr. Twitchell, who was present in the room, utterly helpless, waited upon by a friend, who was compelled to minister to him in the most trifling matters. During the remarks of Mr. Bayliss an almost painful silence prevailed, expressive of the profound interest felt by all present. Every eye was melted to tears, and in all proper ways the deepest sympathy was expressed for the gentleman who was called to pass through such a trying ordeal of suffering.

Editorial Notes.

—The Titusville *Courier*, the only Democratic daily in northwestern Pennsylvania, persistently refuses to put up the names of Tilden and Hendricks, and is as silent as the grave on the Preridential question.

—The vote of Chicago for Mayor, on Wednesday last, was as follows:

Monroe Heath, Rep.....	19,161
Mark Kimball, Dem. swallow-tail.....	7,518
Jim McGrath, Dem. short-hair.....	3,263

Chicago gave 12,000 majority for Grant, in 1872, and that continues to be about her figure.

—Hendricks, in speaking of Governor Hayes, in his Indianapolis tirade, said:

"They say he is an honest man; was not the same said of General Grant, four years ago?"

True; but it never was said of Governor Hendricks.

From the Toledo Blade.

Specialties in Medicine.

We publish on our eighth page a lengthy article describing the system of the noted specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in which he sets forth with considerable force and clearness his reasons for devoting his whole time and attention to a single department of medicine—the treatment of lingering chronic diseases. The same article also takes up the subjects of diagnosis, methods of consultation and treatment, etc., and will be found to contain very valuable hints to the invalid. Dr. Pierce is the author of a work which has already attained a large circulation—"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—containing some 900 numerously illustrated pages, and devoted to medicine in all its branches, a work well calculated for the guidance and instruction of the people at large, and which may be had for $1.50 (postpaid) by addressing the author. Dr. Pierce has now been before the general public long enough to enable the formation of a careful estimate of the efficiency of his treatment and his medicines, and the verdict, we are glad to know, has been universally favorable to both.

Our Washington Letter

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 24, '76.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Considering the deep interest now felt throughout the country in the situation of political affairs, and the importance of keeping informed of movements at all points, your readers may think time not wholly wasted in possessing themselves more in detail of the news at the National Capitol, some of which they, perhaps, get an outline of by telegraph.

There are many reasons why the Federal Capital is the best point in the country for feeling the popular pulse in any national fever, political or otherwise. This is more particularly true during a session of Congress. Close communication with the heads of the great departments of the Government, and with the leading politicians, who throng the city with their respective missions to one or the other of these departments, enables one, possessing the requisite time, a reasonable share of inquisitorial talent, and some skill in comparing fragmentary data, to throw much light on the events of each day as they are developed.

Washington is a most desirable post of observation at the present time, for here everything affecting the interest of each party is promptly reported, and from this point influences are directed by each that tend to the prosperity or the injury of the other.

For example, a day or two since a Democratic campaign document was brought out with essays to place in exaggerated contrast the expenses of the Government under the control of each party. An insight to its character may be gained from one of its statements in regard to the collection of internal revenue. This verocious paper says that not one dollar was lost to the Government in collecting the internal revenue previous to 1860, but that since then many thousands have been squandered or abstracted. The class of readers this statement is designed to influence do not know, possibly, that the internal revenue tax system was established in July, 1862.

Judging from the posture of legislative affairs and the fractious temper of our legislators, Congress will hold a continuous session; or, if it adjourns at all, it will not be before the time when the voice of duty calls them to repair to the field of political disputation or wrestle for the mighty fall.

The majority of the House are anxious to adjourn even now, but such is the attitude of public affairs that the Republicans are determined to keep them here; and this they will accomplish by means of the Belknap impeachment trial. The Democrats think the trial can proceed under the direction of its managers, but the Senate declares there is no precedent for a trial on impeachment continuing during a recess of the House. So the majority of the House now threaten to adjourn over every three days.

The leaders of both parties are fully alive to the magnitude of the issue involved in the Presidential campaign just begun. Men discuss the questions which are sharpening the destinies of the nation, with that grave concern for avoiding mistakes, which is an infallible indication that a momentous crisis is at hand; in fact, it is apparent that another struggle for supremacy is to be made by the old slave-holding oligarchy, and this time the cunning plots of political intrigue are to repair the fatal error committed by an appeal to the sword.

Since the ever memorable campaign preceding the first election of Abraham Lincoln the political arena has not been so interesting, nor so exciting as it is to-day. The supposed equilibrium between the two great parties is the motive power that now infuses unwonted energy and activity into the contest. That equilibrium was brought about by the injudicious action of individual Republicans and the late efforts of Southern politicians to re-unite the South by swearing the ex-confederates into a secret league, known publicly as the Southern Historical Society, to vote as directed, and drive from the polls every colored Republican, as was successfully carried out in the last election held in Mississippi. It is also intensified by the immensity of the stake involved, embracing, as it does, the question, shall the voters of the country surrender now, through apathy, the great principles at issue during the war of the rebellion, and yield to the enemies of the Republic the power they vainly sought to seize by force of arms. It is well known that, calculating on carrying the Southern States with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, the Democrats are making herculean efforts to secure two or three of the loyal States, which will place their success beyond a doubt. Then, having full possession of the Government once more, an already well-concerted scheme is to be carried out. Those of the South, formerly wealthy planters, who were impoverished by the war, are to be enriched by the payment of claims for damages and loss of property. Southern soldiers are to be placed on the pension list, legislation to be conducted so as to make the North and West pay the money required for these projects. The now loyal people are to be goaded into desperation and pushed to the verge of resistance, in which event they will become

the rebels and the triumphant confederates will become the Government.

The candidates selected by the Cincinnati convention, and the excellent platform placed beneath them, seem to have struck an electric chord in the hearts of all union loving people, and the rapidly growing enthusiasm for the ticket may be regarded, even at this early day, as a safe indication of another popular tidal wave in November that will carry the Republican nominees triumphantly to the head of the nation, provided that no precautions are neglected and every Republican does his political duty.

Hayes and Wheeler combine all the essential elements for thoroughly harmonizing the hitherto conflicting sections of the party. Besides furnishing the guarantees demanded by the champions of contraction and specie currency, unsectarian schools, civil service reform, and the opponents of Chinese immigration, land grants and railroad monopolies, they have doubtless secured the solid vote of the Union soldiers of the rebellion, many of whom had grown indifferent to the interests of the Republican party because of the policy which has hitherto prevailed of "shaking hands across the bloody chasm," with so much unction that unrepentant rebels have been lifted into official position under the Government, while its needy defenders were removed to give them place. The Veteran Union will call a mass convention of ex-soldiers, to meet at Indianapolis on the 10th of next September, to ratify the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. An immense assemblage of enthusiastic veterans will be there, and thus will Indiana be lost to the Democrats.

Thanks to the hot-headed zeal of the Ben. Hills in the present Congress, the hidden purposes of the Southern Democracy have been opportunely revealed, and the alarm has been given to the liberal wing of the Republican party. We may, therefore, confidently expect to see these two forgiving friends present their tickets of re-admission to the party next November, bearing the absolving names of Hayes and Wheeler.

Notwithstanding the dissatisfaction evinced by many of the Democratic leaders, the convention at St. Louis has, perhaps, selected the best ticket within their resources. With all the boasted discipline and superior organization of the Democracy, however, they will scarcely succeed in whipping in the Western advocates of inflation. New York is anything but sure for Tilden and Hendricks, for Democratic discipline has no remedy to heal the wounds inflicted and sustained by Tammany. The inveterate animosity to Tilden which prevails among a large number of the Democratic sachems of that State can never be subdued.

Another important element of weakness in the Democratic ticket is to be found in the fact that Governor Tilden is evidently under the control of that insidious power which so seriously menaces the safety of our public school system, and, in fact, the fundamental principles on which is founded our civil and religious liberty. If elected, it is fair to presume that the man who nominated him, and other politicians who owe allegiance, first to the Pope of Rome and then to the Constitution, will be Cabinet officers, or will otherwise exercise a predominant influence in the councils of the Government.

The sentiments expressed by prominent Democrats here, and the drift of Governor Tilden's speech at Albany, indicate that the key-note for the campaign is to be reform. All emphasis, then, is to be laid on that well worn catchword of the "outs" in all ages—reform for the alleged corruption and abuse of power of the party that is in.

As one or two conspicuous instances of Democratic reform, let us examine the course of this Congress in regard to economy and reform in dealing with the army and the ex-army. They have an appropriation bill devised in the spirit of Democratic economy which provides for a large reduction in the force of the army, while our valuable officers and soldiers are being massacred by savages for want of more men. They pass a bill to equalize the bounties of ex-soldiers, which will take from the Treasury over a hundred millions of dollars. So much for their economy. They cut down the force of the Pension, Surgeon-General's, Adjutant-General's and Second Auditor's Offices one-fifth their present clerical force, which is already insufficient, while all the duties connected with paying this equalized bounty will fall on those offices. Should the bill become a law, it could not be executed without an addition to the present number of clerks. So much for Democratic reform. Again, the Democrats fixed the salaries now paid to the employees of the Departments in 1854, when a dollar would purchase more than it will at present: and now they endeavor to acquire a reputation for economy by reducing the salaries they thought were not too high for Democrats.

Owing to the disgraceful course pursued by the House in regard to appropriations (Senator Morrill, in his remarks yesterday, denounced it as "revolutionary"), the Government has been, and still is, greatly embarrassed to meet current expenses. Not a penny could be drawn from the Treasury before to-day. Senator Morrill was persuaded to forsake the appropriation bills before they are completed in order to bring relief to the Government by assuming his functions as Secretary of the Treasury, which he did, and was sworn in yesterday.

There is an indispensable auxiliary in a political campaign, without which success is scarcely possible, and this one thing necessary the Democrats appear to be well provided with. They open the contest with a lavish expenditure of money. This week they had a ratification meeting here, and what they lacked in large numbers and good argument was compensated by hearty and continuous cheering, interspersed at short intervals with the well remembered rebel yell, and a profuse display of decorations and pyrotechnics.

The burden of all the speeches made by these great lights of Democracy was Republican extravagance and abuse of President Grant. UNION.

Tonic.

Every one, at times, feels the necessity of some restorative of the vital powers, depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. In such conditions, let every one, instead of flying to the alcoholic or medicinal stimulants, which must be followed by depression equal to their excitement, reinvigorate his deranged system by the natural tonic elements of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. Sold by all druggists.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—No people in the world suffer as much with dyspepsia as the American people. Although years of experience in medicine has failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as sour stomach, heartburn, water brash, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of Green's August Flower we believe there is no case of dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your druggists, J. Zeller & Son, or F. Potts Green, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents. v8n29eowtf

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending July 29, 1876, and each dated July 11, 1876. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

G Lannartson and L Bergstrom, Miter Plainer, Erie
W Beck, Glassware, Pittsburgh
J G Born, Die Chuck, Pittsburgh
C Lockman, Paper Barrel, Allentown
Z Mariatt and J Cook, Oil Can, Pittsburgh
J Miller, Rubber for Millstone, Mt. Union
H Platt, Water Wheel, New Brighton
J Busha, Electric Tire, Pittsburgh
J Hayden, Animal Trap, Smithfield
E Duly, Bed Bottom, Scranton
J Ulsh, Molasses Gate, Pfout's Valley

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of James M Thompson, late of Potter's Mills, Pa., deceased having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Centre county, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to decedent are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against his estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement to
JOHN J THOMPSON, Admr.
Lemont, Pa., July 24, 1876. 29-6t

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,
CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER
Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 6-16-1y

S. & A. Loeb's Mammoth Dry Goods Store.

THE CHEAPEST
IN ALL LINES OF GOODS,
And Under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES!
S. & A. LOEB.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to procure astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.
WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL.
Firm of S.M. Pettingill & Co. 19 State St. Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and general debility; and has been greatly benefited.
THOS. GILMORE, 222½ Walnut St.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, Mass., June 1st, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking Vegetine for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man.
Respectfully,
DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154½ dozen (1852 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of scrofulous Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,
AI GILMAN, 468 Broadway.
To H. R. Stevens, Esq. 29-4t

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

ASSIGNEE'S SALE of a STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE. On
Saturday, August 12, 1876,
at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of William Armagast, near Peter Rubie's mill, in Potter township, I will expose at public sale a general stock of Merchandise, consisting of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, Etc., with Store Fixtures, being the property that came into my hands as assignee of said William Armagast.
JOHN G. LOVE,
29-3t Assignee.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS COURT SALE.

In the matter of the estate of Catharine Robb, late of Walker township, deceased.

By virtue of an order of sale, issuing out of the Orphans Court of Centre county, the undersigned, administrator of said deceased, will expose to public sale, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876,

on the premises, the real estate of the said decedent, described as follows, to-wit: All the one undivided half interest in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, beginning at stones, thence by lands of M. Shaffer, north 25 degrees, west 55 perches to a post; thence north 45¾ degrees, east 25 8-10 perches to a post; thence south 43¾ degrees, east 16 3-10 perches to a post; thence 45¾ degrees, east 2 6-10 perches to a post; thence south 46 degrees, east 1 perch to a post; thence south 44 degrees, west 3 perches to a post; thence south 20 degrees, east 55 4-10 perches to a stone; thence south 71 degrees, west 24¾ perches to the place of beginning, containing Ten Acres and Forty-Eight Perches. Said premises has erected thereon a fine two-story Hotel Building and is known as the "Nittany Hall" property.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, and the balance thereof to be paid on confirmation of sale.
W. W. ROGERS,
29-4t Administrator.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 30, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$340,655 47
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125 00
Due from approved reserve agts	13,420 52
" " other National Banks	1,664 30
" " State Banks and Bankers	14,699 86
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,929 25
Current Expenses & Taxes paid	6 46
Checks and other Cash Items	8,643 80
Bills of other National Banks	4,230 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g nickels)	248 43
Legal Tender Notes	30,104 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,499 50
Silver coin	560 00
	$574,345 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Other undivided profits	4,102 89
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	78,201 05
Time Certificates of Deposit	213,006 45
Due to other National Banks	36,678 59
" State Banks and Bankers	2,256 70
	$574,345 68

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
County of Centre ss: }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 17th day of July, 1876.
ROLAND C. CHEESMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct. Attest;
E. C. HUMES,
ADAM HOY,
WM P. HUMES. } DIRECTORS.
28-3t

WANTED.

A good reliable agent to canvass and sell Dr. O'Keefe's

Dollar Cases of Homeopathic Medicines,

for Families and Travelers. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS. Sample case sent on receipt of $1 00. Address
DR. O'KEEFE,
Homeopathic Pharmacy, 47 East Diamond St., Allegheny City, Pa. 29-4t

THE LATEST & BEST.

"LET MY NAME BE KINDLY SPOKEN."

A beautiful Song and Chorus, by H. P. DANKS. Mailed, post paid, for 35 cents by

WM. H. BONNER & CO.,
Music publishers and Dealers, No. 1102 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. 19-4t

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE.

114 pages, illustrated. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for careful, private reading by both sexes, married and single. About marriage; whom to marry; proper age; Marriage Impediments, Nervous Debility; Sexual Inability; Blood Impurities, etc.; causes and consequences. Price 50 cents, sent securely sealed. Address
WM. WHITTIER, M. D.,
362 Penn st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Dr Whittier *specially* treats Private Diseases with greatest success. Cures guaranteed. Consultation—personal and by letter—confidential and free. Call or write. 29-4t

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 29ott

Legal.

AUDITORS' REPORT of BOGGS TOWNSHIP for the year 1875.

JOHN RESIDES, Supervisor for 1875. Dr.

To amt. of duplicate for 1875	$931 85
To Wm. Marks' order on McCoy & Linn dated April 17, 1-74	50 80
To amt. uncollected on Marks' duplicate	8 93
Total Dr.	$991 58
Balance due Twp. May 1, 1876	$12 51
	$979 07

LEVI DIXON, Supervisor on lower end of Township, Dr.

To amt. of duplicate	$412 20
To auditor's order for amt. due at settlement	40 00
Total	$452 20

JOHN FETZER, Poor Overseer lower end of Township for 1875. Dr.

To amt. duplicate	$ 69 59
Percentum deducted	15 41
Total	294 36
To credit by John Resides	5 08
Auditor's order dated May 16, 1876, for balance due him	25 80
Total	325 16

CONTRA.	CR.
By amt. of work done on roads by sundry persons	$821 96
By amt. of plank for bridges	7 56
By amt. of hauling by his own team	24 25
By cash paid L. Watson	2 00
By 9½ days on roads at $1 25	114 37
By amt. worked out on Marks' duplicate	8 93
Total Cr.	979 07
Balance due township May 1, 1876	12 51
	991 58

CONTRA.	CR.
By amt. of work on roads by sundry Persons	$583 20
By amt. of plank for bridge	28 81
By amt. of work done over amt. of duplicate	40 00
	452 20
	412 20
Balance due him at settlement	40 00

CONTRA.	CR.
By keeping Phoebe Yarnell 52 weeks	$108 50
By keeping Ann Cole 7 weeks	12 80
By keeping Andrew Walker 54 weeks	108 00
By keeping Linda May's child 12 weeks	27 00
By McCalister and Beaver legal advice	9 00
By Thiel & Robb, bill mdse	6 71
By C. H. Else & Bro., bill	55
By C. & J. Curtins' bill	3 17
By Jacob Yarnell's due bill & sundries	24 45
By John Fetzer's time attending to paupers	23 75
	319 91
By McClain & Cook's bill	5 25
	$325 16

CONTRA	CR.
By keeping Ann Harmer one year	$135 03
By keeping blind child, and funeral expenses	36 00
By keeping John Keyes, one year	156 00
By sundries, writing bonds, making out duplicates, etc., etc	16 22
By James Summerville bill in full to date	25 14
By E. M. Blanchard, legal service	5 00
By John Smith, Sr., to assist him (now dec'd)	11 50
By McCoy & Linn as per bills	123 76
By McClain & Cook "	26 49
By sundries got to assist F. Hoover and H. Johnson, etc	42 81
By amt. of Hall's judgment in full, paid McClain & Cook	32 46
By amt. paid McClain & Cook on ac't. of Overseer of Milesburg borough	18 00
By am't. Resides keeping Wm. Wantz, and exonerations	43 51
	$665 94

By order of Board of Auditors,
WM. GALBRAITH,
Twp. Clerk.

JOHN RESIDES, Poor Overseer of Boggs Township, for 1875.

Dr, to amount of duplicate	$701 02
Percentum deducted	35 08
	$665 94

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

At Bellefonte the 27th day of June, 1876.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Armagast, of Potter township, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District. JOHN G. LOVE, Assignee.
27-3t

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ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER
constantly on hand at this office and for sale at 5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

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BOOK AGENTS WANTED, to sell the New Book TELL IT ALL
THOUSANDS of Canvassers have answered our call to sell this famous new book, and yet we want 5,000 more. It is the *True Story of a "Woman's Life in Mormonism."* Introduction by Mrs. H. B. STOWE. 60,000 copies have been sold, and it outsells all other books *three to one!* Ministers say—"God speed it!" 200,000 readers say "It is splendid!" Thousands are waiting for it; Agents sell 10 to 20 a day. $3 OUTFIT FREE to all. Large pamphlets, with EXTRA terms, free. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & Co., Hartford, Conn. 28-4t

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OUR COUNTRY
AND ITS RESOURCES.
Complete in the Thrilling History of 100 eventful years; also of the great "EXHIBITION,"—grand in description of our Mighty Resources in Agriculture, Commerce, Minerals, Manufactures, Natural wonders, Curiosities, etc., all richly illustrated. A "Century" MAP and "BIRD'S EYE VIEW" Free. Sells marvelously fast. 1,000 more agents wanted quickly for this and our standard "Life of Livingstone," 60,000 already sold; also new Bible, 2,000 illust. Has no equal. For Extra Terms write to HUBBARD BROS., Pubs. Phil. 27-4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT
CENTENNIAL HISTORY
It sells faster than any other book. One agent sold 6 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 27-4t

For
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists generally, and
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
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AGENTS WANTED for the New Historical Work, Our
WESTERN BORDER.
A complete and graphic history of American pioneer Life 100 YEARS AGO. Its thrilling conflicts of Red and White Foes, Exciting Adventures, Captivities, Forays, Scouts, Pioneer women and boys, Indian War-paths, Camp life, and Sports. A book for old and young. Not a dull page. No competition. Enormous sales. Agents wanted everywhere. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCURDY & CO., Phila. Pa. 25-4w

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Blatchley's Standard Cucumber and Gordon Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings, and many other styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and the Trade especially, are cordially invited, when in town to see the big Exhibition, to call and see our goods and learn prices and terms.
C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r, 506 Commerce St., Phila.
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DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP
Is used by 1000 Philadelphia families. It is a chemically pure toilet soap; makes the skin soft, smooth, clear, pure, white and healthy; neutralizes the odor of perspiration; removes Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Dandruff, and all irritation of the skin.
Price, 25 Cents; by Mail, 35 Cents a Box. Three Cakes, 60 Cents; by Mail, 75 Cents.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
Dr. Van Dyke, 1321 Green St., Phila.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Legal.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELLEFONTE SCHOOL DISTRICT, for the school year ending on the first Monday in June, 1876.

Amount levied for school purposes		$5,707 23
Amt. levied for purposes interest and repairs		4,722 23
Total amount levied		$9,729 46
From State appropriation for year ending June, '76	$ 692 75	
From Collector including taxes of all kinds	9,536 83	
From all other sources, as sales of houses or lands, Liquor fines, etc	359 07	
Total receipts		$10,588 65
For purchasing grounds	$ 902 25	
For renting, repairing, etc	58 57	
For teachers' wages	2,359 50	
For fuel and contingencies	340 72	
For Treasurer's fees	150 00	
For salary of Secretary or District Supt	150 00	
For debt and int. paid	6,254 03	
For other expenses	38 07	
Total expenditure		$10,453 94
Amt. due Treas		$134 69
Amt. due Treas	$4,799 69	
Amt. due on unsettled bills	274 3	
Amt. borrowed and unpaid, or debt of district	32,925 00	
Total liabilities		$34,429 03
Amount due district from all sources	$4,650 50	
Total resources		4,650 50
Liabilities in excess of resources		$29,778 53
Est. value school property		$53,000 00

A. O. FURST, President.
JAMES H. RANKIN, Secretary. 27-4t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE County.

In the matter of the estate of John Sankey deceased.

The auditors appointed by the Court to distribute the funds in the hands of James W Sankey one of the executors of the said decedent, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Thursday, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte.
27-3t S. D. GRAY, Auditor.

WILLIAM L. SELLERS, Treasurer, in account with HARRIS TOWNSHIP School Board.

DR.

June 18 1875.		
To balance at settlement		$1,748 53
Amt. of taxes levied 1875		1,429 17
Unseated land tax 1874-5		73 11
State appropriation 1875		582 94 — $3,833 75
CR.		
June 4, 1875.		
Paid I. H. Bricker's note	$ 584 64	
Teachers' salaries paid	1,758 10	
Incidental expenses paid	579 19	— $2,922 13
June 26th, 1876, balance due the township		$784 62

JAMES GLENN, }
ROBERT KENDALL, } Auditors.
27-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Geo. E. Watson, late of Harris township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
LUTHER WASSON, Admr.
*25-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Silas Housman, deceased, late of Walker township all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JUSTICE M. ROSSMAN, Admr.
Nittany P. O., June 27, 1876. 26-6t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Agricultural.

The Farmer's Need of Knowledge.

It seems remarkable that men of intelligence and good common sense, who have spent years in observing the results of their toil, and in making experiments of the most practical nature, in which they are pecuniarily interested, should reach widely different conclusions on the same subject. Yet we find this the exact state of affairs among farmers. We find no universal practice, no universal theory, and no one ready to coincide that his neighbor's opinion is correct. A careful examination reveals three principal causes for this diversity: early instruction or training, surroundings and degree of knowledge.

REASONS FOR GENERAL IGNORANCE.

Early impressions are lasting. Every one observes that the child learns to do things as he sees others do them; to think in trains of thought similar to those he has been accustomed to follow in others; and the results of early training are as diverse as the methods that produced them. Circumstances exert a powerful influence upon all the relations of life; and circumstances, surroundings, change, new conditions and new experiences awaken new thoughts that lead to new methods. The third modifying element that we have noticed is the degree of knowledge acquired or of culture attained. One who has a mind stored with useful, practical information, and trained by long and arduous study to correct modes of thought, is able to look upon a fact in all its relations, and thus to determine its significance; while he whose knowledge is meagre, whose powers of observation are not trained, sees but one side of a fact and comprehends not the real bearing and force of that which he sees. Farmers' sons at birth are hedged about with prejudices and false notions, beyond which they are forbidden to go. They become farmers who regard their own theories and education sufficient for their calling—they form their opinions from their local circumstances. One who owns a clayey farm mixes his ideas with clay; while he who owns a sandy farm mixes his ideas with sand.

THE SCIENCES AND THEIR AID TO AGRICULTURE.

A practical and scientific knowledge of all branches of agriculture is needed. General principles are to be learned, understood and applied before we can expect a general and uniformly successful practice. That mental ability, knowledge, culture and refinement are unnecessary to the agriculturist, has long been a prevalent belief. But the time is past when ignorance must be yoked to manual labor. Experience has shown that, other things being equal, the best educated men make the most skillful artisans. Science has demonstrated that the successful farmer must be educated theoretically as well as practically, and that the process and principles of agriculture embody some of the deepest problems of nature. To control the growth of plants in season of drought, and when rains are superabundant; to feed the soil so that it shall produce bountiful harvests and increase in fertility; to convert economically vegetable products in the best forms of animal life; growing stronger, nobler, wiser, while doing this work, require the fullest, completest development of the keenest intellects. To be a thoroughly successful farmer one needs an almost unlimited knowledge; for all sciences have a greater or less direct bearing upon agriculture. That farmers widely differ with one another in theory and practice is not that they are, as a class, ignorant and uncultured, but chiefly because their calling demands extensive acquirements.

MEANS FOR DIFFUSING KNOWLEDGE.

Being convinced that we need a more extended knowledge and a wider culture, we seek the means of satisfying these demands. The farmers' clubs and annual exhibitions have done and are still doing a good work in awakening ideas of improvement and progression. Our local paper and the agricultural journal are potent and efficient agents in diffusing useful knowledge. The grange promises to do much for our welfare. But we need something more. However important these various auxiliaries may be, they give us but little information We want some means of discovering knowledge; something to answer the familiar questions we are always asking. Scientists are aiding us to a wonderful extent, especially in feeding stock and applying the best fertilizers for special crops. But we are still lacking in the requisites of successful farming. Many, a large majority even, of the farmers in this State know very little of what the scientist has done for them. We do things by guess, and our progress has been slow. The agriculturists of Germany and France work with the utmost exactness and they are advancing by rapid strides. In the year 1864 a celebrated French savant who had been long at work in agricultural investigation, before a large audience, used the following language: "The sources of potassa are not very numerous. For several years past all that has been found in commerce was obtained by washing the ashes of plants. America and Russia have for a long time been the principal sources of supply, and it was an excellent thing that the wild desert should be impoverished to enrich the industry of civilized countries." An excellent thing indeed! We should feel proud of our work and of the work of our fathers. Behold what we have done "to enrich the industry of *civilized* countries."

THE PRACTICAL WORK OF RESTORING FERTILITY.

We have been disposing of potash, phosphoric acid and all elements of a fertile soil, not only by leaching ashes, but by exporting hay, potatoes and grain. Truly we have enriched civilized countries and impoverished almost to desert barrenness a once productive land. The truth cannot be hidden: we are poverty stricken. We toil and sweat over run-out farms, over exhausted fields. But let us rejoice at the work we have done; for have we not enriched civilized countries? The inevitable result is, that men are abandoning rural life to seek wealth by some less laborious process. Hard toil, poor fare, financial embarrassment and obscurity, are sufficient to drive any sane man from these exhausted farms. But it is said we may expect a change. Men have found speculation unsafe, and will withdraw their capital from trade, banks and railroads, and will return to the country. Nothing can be more evident. The monied autocrats of our country are already looking to real estate as a safe investment for their ill-gotten gains. But will they return to manual labor? Far from it. Their large estates will eat up the surrounding smaller ones, and we shall become even as "civilized" countries. The rich land owner will become lord of the serf who tills the soil. Can we not prevent it? Certainly we can, but our salvation does not depend simply upon associated dairying, upon stock raising, upon the manufacture of beet sugar, nor upon any special industry. So long as we go on ignorantly exhausting our farms, we are hastening the degration of the farm laborer. We can be saved only by restoring fertility to the land, thus filling our barns and store-houses with bountiful harvests. To do this requires more intelligence than we have been wont to exercise. We should spend the summer in practical experiment, and devote the winter to reading and study. At least one standard agricultural journal is indispensable to every progressive farmer's family. With books cheap and abundant, no one need remain in ignorance. If we acquire and use all the knowledge current among our best educated farmers, we shall have cause to hope much for the future.

The Molly Maguires.

Munley Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

(From the Gazette & Bulletin.)

Yesterday being the thirteenth day of the Molly Maguire trial at Pottsville for the murder of the mining boss, Sanger, many people were at the Court House at an early hour. Large numbers were unable to gain admittance, such was the eagerness to hear the closing speechs on both sides by the eminent lawyers. Hon. Linn Bartholomew closed for the defence in an able and touching manner, reviewing the case at length, and Hon. F. B. Gowen closed for the Commonwealth, doing full justice in such a forcible way not soon to be forgotten by those that heard him. In drawing a picture of Schuykill county, and what might have been its disgrace, he said Slattery, a bold Molly Maguire, was nearly elected a judge. Conry and Darmer, both Mollies, were county commissioners. He then asked what would have become of us with Mollies on the bench, Mollies in the jury box, Mollies for witnesses and Mollies for prisoners. [Sensation.]

At 2:40 P. M. the judge charged the jury, and at 3:20 they retired. After being out 55 minutes they brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The prisoner, Munley, was deeply affected for the first time since his arraignment, and his wife wept bitterly, following him to the prison door moaning and crying, presenting a sad scene, clinging to her convicted husband until the prison doors closed upon her.

When secession was threatened and loyal men forgot party and thought only of the danger to the nation, Governor Tilden wrote: "The framers of our government left revolution organized; left it with power to snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty, and to repel coertion as a nation might repel invasion."

Thurlow Weed does not think Tilden would make a good President, even if he could be elected, as he could only be by the union of the Democracy with rebellion—a union which, if successful, would throw the Government into the hands of those who attempted to destroy the country.

Roasted crow and boiled leek form the staple dish at Democratic boarding houses just now.

New Advertisements.

NEW SONG AND CHORUS.

10,000 COPIES SOLD IN ONE WEEK.

IF WASHINGTON WAS LIVING NOW.

Words by Samuel N. Mitchell: Music by Chas. E. Pryor.

The above beautiful song should be on every piano in the land, as it is really the best song of the kind published in America. Don't fail to send for it. PRICE, 35 cents. Elegantly gotten up in gilt and blue. Address

F. W. HELMICK,
MUSIC PUBLISHERS,
278 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 51ot

MANHOOD!
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cts. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self-Abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the publishers,

F. BRUGMAN & SON,
41 Ann street, New York; P. O. Box 4586. v1n39-1y

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO., 724 Chestnut St. Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 18-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Beatty, deceased, late of Marion township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. C. BEATTY, Admr.
Walker P. O., June 20, 1876. 25-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of James H. Linn, of Milesburg Iron Works, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,
JAS. S. SOMMERVILLE,
ADAM HOY, } Admrs.
Milesburg, Pa., May 30, 1876. 22-6t

D. R. B. NEVIN,
(Late United States Pension Agent),
Attorney-at-Law,
and Solicitor of Claims,
725 Sansom street, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay and Prize Money secured and collected. v8-n19-6m

A CURIOSITY A ten dollar bill of 1776 sent free for stamp. Address Hurst & Co., 77 Nassau St., New York. 8-23-4t

WILLIAMSPORT
DICKINSON SEMINARY,
AT WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
For BOTH SEXES.

Nine teachers. Three courses of study, or any four studies may be chosen. Students graduated or prepared for college, as they desire. Classical course, including board, washing, room, fuel, tuition, and incidentals, $203 33 per year, or $61 34 per term. English course $193 34, or $59 33 per term. Special rates to clergymen. Fall term begins August 31. For catalogue address

REV. EDWARD J. GRAY, A. M.,
28-4t President.

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 20ot

Centennial Hotel Directory.

CENTENNIAL
Hotel Directory
OF
Philadelphia.

Thousands of our readers will visit the grand Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. They will want to stop at hotels where the accommodations are good and the charges are reasonable. To do so they must make all arrangements before starting. This can be done by correspondence with the proprietors. In this Directory will be found such as are fully up to these requirements.

ELM AVENUE HOTEL
ELM AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIRST Street, opposite
WEST END OF MACHINERY HALL
500 ROOMS.
A single room and single bed, $1 per day.
A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.
Rooms can be secured by correspondence. 27m4

Bingham House
CORNER ELEVENTH AND MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
Terms $3.50 per Day.
For one week or longer, $3 per day.
27-4m CURLIS DAVIS, Proprietor.

CHANNING HOUSE.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Pine Street, from 39th to 40th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Handsomest part of Philadelphia; cars pass door to Centennial Grounds; new buildings of brick and stone, and new furniture; Capacity for 700 guests. LODGING $1 PER DAY. Breakfast and supper 50 cents each: careful attendants and private watchmen; large parties accommodated in separate sections. Rooms may be engaged in advance by correspondence.
27-4m CHANNING HOTEL CO.

La Pierre House
BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
TERMS $3 50 to $4 PER DAY.
J. B. BUTTERWORTH, Prop'r.

Congress Hall,
NEW FOUR-STORY BRICK HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
ELM AVE., BELOW FORTY-SECOND ST.
Directly opposite Main Exhibition Building. Accommodation for 1,000 guests. Special arrangements for large parties. Terms—ONE DOLLAR PER DAY. Comfort, economy, and reasonable charges.
27-4t W. H. BAKER & CO., Phila.

Peabody House,
CORNER OF LOCUST & NINTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.
Col. Watson, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.
No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept at the PEABODY.

1776. 1876.
BELMONT HOTEL,
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Terms $2 50 per day.
COR. FORTY-FIRST AND OREGON STS.,
(SILVER MAPLE GROVE)
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
CHAS. P. & F. P. STEVENS,
OF BALTIMORE,
Owners and Proprietors.
Major W. W. LELAND, Manager.

ITS ATTRACTIONS—Capacity, 1,000 guests; 360 feet long by 140 feet wide; 3 stories high; built and furnished by Baltimoreans. Private parlors, en suite, etc. Special rates for parties, Associations, etc. French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken in the hotel. All charges moderate and accommodations first-class. It is within four blocks of the main entrance of the grand Centennial Exhibition, the most desirable location of any Centennial Hotel. The entire house is surrounded by a magnificent grove of maple trees, of thirty years growth, making it the coolest hotel in Philadelphia. The furniture and equipment of the entire establishment are of the most liberal character, and during the season a first-class orchestra will furnish music for the entertainment of the guests. Market street line city cars pass the door. 27-3m

This Directory is compiled by
J. WEAVER & CO.,
—Newspaper Advertising Agents,—
116 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Branch office 1313 Market St. Philadelphia, P

Kunkle's Wine of Iron.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms; indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, lagnor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with temporary suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Take only E. F. KUNKEL'S.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside, with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

All Worms Removed Alive.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Sea, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive, with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if tape worm be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, No. 249 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., or call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1. It never fails. 25-1t

H. M. Herrington,

--RE-OPENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the county generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions

and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS
SPRING STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
DEALERS IN
ENGLISH
—AND—
West India Goods
FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods
AND
GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

vol7no42-1y

LAUTH, THOMAS & CO.,

Near Howard, Centre county, Pa., have just opened in their New Store Room an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
HARDWARE,
ETC., ETC.

Will be sold at Bottom Prices for cash, or in exchange for produce. v8-22-tf

Railways.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.

On and after April 17th, 1876, passenger trains on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad will run as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. A. M.
Bellefonte	7.00	11.30
Milesburg	7.10	11.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	7.15	11.45
Snow Shoe City	8.30	1.00

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.
Snow Shoe City	9.00	3.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	10.12	4.51
Milesburg	10.20	4.58
Bellefonte	10.30	5.12

DANIEL RHOADS, Gen. Supt.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH.
PLUMBER,
GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.
47-1y

Steamship Line.

FOR FLORIDA.

FOR THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS to ST. AUGUSTINE and all landings on ST. JOHN'S RIVER, and interior points in FLORIDA, by steamship to SAVANNAH, and thence by railroad or steamboat,

Apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. Co 436 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

Drugs and Medicines.

OPENED.--

In an Old Place.

county generally will be pleased to know that

STORE,

egheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

MEDICINES,

e-Stuffs, Notions

in a first-class Drug store.

ounded at all Hours of the Day

given to the wants of farmers and others who who want medicines or anything in the drug on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

RRINGTON, Agent.

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE--BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Medical, &c.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 8-17-6m

Sandalwood

possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular or send to 35 & 37 Wooster street, New York, for one. v8n18-6m

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. HAPPY RELIEF to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. v8-22-1

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, July 19, 1876.

CASTLE GARDEN.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN:

In the destruction of Castle Garden last week was destroyed (so said all the local papers) one of the oldest landmarks of New York. On the contrary an old landmark was discovered: for the fire, clearing away the growth of woodwork about it laid bare the frowning walls of the old fort, which, reared more than a century ago, has watched almost the whole growth of the city. The old castle has had quite a history, too much, in fact, to be fully recounted here. Originally intended for the defense of the town, its guns were first trained upon the colonists themselves in a civil war. Then it became a haunt of the pirates who infested the northern waters. Soon after the war of 1812, its fortifications were leveled and the structure itself turned into a huge pleasure ground, which character it held for upwards of forty years. Washington and Lafayette have been welcomed by New York within its walls, and here it was, in 1851, that Jenny Lind, the most wonderful and most lovely of singers, under the management of Barnum, made her debut in the New World, before an audience of nearly 20,000 people. The remembrance of those marvelous concerts and of the unparalelled furore they created is still fresh in the minds of all who were fortunate enough to hear them. A few years later Castle Garden was transformed into an emigrant depot, which "desecration," as the old inhabitants were pleased to term it, was vigorously opposed and made the subject of many an indignation meeting. All such efforts availed nothing, however, and for over twenty years, it is safe to say that over two-thirds of all immigrant foreigners have first trod our free soil within its precincts.

MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK.

All lovers of Dickens among your readers will be interested to know that I have just seen the original "Master Humphrey's Clock." This valued relic was the property of a Mr. Humphrey, the clock and watch maker of a small English town, from whom Mr. Dickens obtained considerable information for "Nicholas Nickleby." From the heirs of this Mr. Humphrey it was published by a Liverpool firm, and by them presented to one of our prominent citizens in whose office it will henceforth continue to tick out the hours with the same regularity which characterized the movements in front of the peaceful shop of old Master Humphrey. The clock is a huge old-fashioned affair, with a dial at least two feet in diameter, enormous pendulum and heavy weights. In this dignified old time piece New York possesses one of the most tangible and suggestive mementoes in existence of the lamented author.

STREET SLEEPERS.

The fearful heat continues, though somewhat modified by the two heavy showers of a few days since, and the interchange of electrical compliments by the clouds and earth on these occasions. The thunder and lightning of Tuesday night was as severe as possible, the fluid striking in a dozen different places in the city and immediate neighborhood.

The sufferings of the inmates of the crowded tenement streets have been terrible for these two weeks. No one who has never traversed the Baxter and the adjoining streets on the east side of town can form any idea of how human beings are packed in the four and five story sardine boxes that line those narrow passage ways. The uncleanliness and consequent stench are stifling even to the poor wretches who have hardly ever breathed any different air. During these hot nights it has been a physical impossibility for them to sleep in doors, and thus all the sidewalks, docks and open places have been nightly covered with the sleeping forms of all ages and sexes, some on bed-ticks, some on blankets, and many more on the hard pavement. Under ordinary circumstances this would not be tolerated by the police, but in the present exceptional time the latter refrain from disturbing the sleepers, picking their way among the prostrate bodies as they go up ond down their beats.

All the parks are transformed into dormitories for the time being. Central Park, Madison and Union Squares and the Battery are nightly sought by thousands of suffocated sufferers, their narrow quarters indoors being simply unbearable. Taking it all in all we are unanimous in favor of petitioning Gen. Myer for a north-east snow-storm.

It is about time that something happened for our relief, as the mortality from sunstroke was becoming alarming among both men and animals. Not less than 400 persons have died from the eat thus far, and the number may largely exceed that figure. On the street car lines most of the horses that are not absolutely sick are so exhausted as to be hardly fit for use, and all sorts of expedients have to be resorted to in order to keep them up. One of the largest lines has set a steam engine to blowing cool air through its stables, thus keeping up a constant draft, which humane course proves to be also a measure of economy, the horses thus refreshed doing their work much better and more easily than others.

THE IMPERIAL METEOR.

That imperial meteor, Dom Pedro, disappeared in the eastern horizon on the 12th, which is to say that he sailed for Europe on the Cunard steamer Russia. The illustricus salamander hasn't seemed to mind the weather, but scooted around during the last two weeks with unabated energy, doing up the fag end of his sight seeing. I presume that no other of the titled personages who have visited this country ever treated our proffered attentions so cavalierly or ingratiated himself with our people so thoroughly. He has made us feel that here was a monarch who was something more than a gorgeous dummy, and his rapid, comprehensive trip, paying his own bills and asking no favors of any body, was just the kind to enlist American sympathy. His visit has done much to extend our relations with, and our friendship for the next largest country to our own on the Western Hemisphere.

Matters at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

JAPANNING THE CITY.

I have no desire to alarm any one, but I must inform your readers that Philadelphia is becoming Japanese. I am not prepared to assert that the change will be radical and complete, that our eyes will grow slantindicular, our hair get braided and coiled, and our apparel become semi-femine, but I do maintain that we have taken the first step in that direction, by adopting their most distinctive national emblem, viz: the fan. So universal has been this adoption that you can't find a solitary person of any age or condition who doesn't present the appearance of a one-armed windmill. It is a curious sight to see the different styles of men go at it—the fat man in his agony putting so much muscle into the operation as to generate more heat than he dispels; the subdued rough striving vainly to cool his bullet head and big red neck, and the apish newsboy highly delighted with their new acquisition. Even the despised tramp manages to get hold of one of the numerous advertising fans which are freely distributed about the exhibition grounds, and beguiles the tedium of his slow and dignified march around town by agitating the atmosphere about his grimy and unshaven visage. I expect to see the whole lot practicing on paper butterflies before long.

ORIENTAL BEAUTY AND UGLINESS.

Well, if we had to change to the likeness of any foreign nation, I, for my part, don't know what people I should prefer to the Japanese for a model. Intelligent, progressive, quiet and polite in deportment, and wonderfully skillful as workmen, they have made a most favorable impression, and constantly grow in favor. Their space in the Main Building is always full of visitors special interest being given to it by the fact that nearly everything is for sale at a reasonable price. All their articles are beautiful in texture and finish, and many of them—those in lacquered papier-mache, fine woods, straw and silk, are very beautiful in design as well. There are a few monstrosities in pottery and bronze that one can hardly forgive them. Such ugliness, one would think, must have frightened the very workmen who fashioned it. Dragons with impossible horrors in place of claws and mouths, and scaly tails that curl all over creation, and gods hardly more lovely in aspect, which may be all very well as curiosities, but to me they disfigure the exhibit.

A TWO-POUND PAGODA.

The domain of China, which appropriately adjoins Japan, is similar, both in its beauties and defects. The finest thing there, to my taste, is a tower-like pagoda, with a sort of court at its base filled with human figures. This whole work is of ivory, carved as never ivory was carved before. Such minute delicacy of execution, I believe, I never saw. The tower must be two feet and a half high, and proportionately large, and yet I doubt if the whole work weighs over two pounds.

It would require columns of space to do justice to these two countries alone, so I won't attempt it, at least not at present. It makes me hotter to even think of staying so long in one place. Walking up and down these broad aisles is really less oppressive than sitting still, for they are kept sprinkled, and the evaporation cools them off perceptibly. Besides this the water keeps down the dust, of which, to the credit of the management be it said, there is very little.

ART FURNITURE.

To guard against this more effectually all the delicate articles shown, such as textile and polished fabrics, are enclosed in tight show cases, many of which possess much intrinsic beauty and add largely to the effect of the exhibits they contain. The most elegant of these were designed and executed at the art furniture establishment of F. Krutina, 96 and 98 Houston street, New York, the acknowledged head of this industry in America. What stone cutting is to sculpture such is the best of ordinary cabinet-making to the handiwork of this house—literally handiwork in this case, for in all his vast establishment, employing hundreds of men, no steam power is used. No machine but the practiced human hand is perfect enough to execute the varied and intricately beautiful designs for which this establishment is famed. Of these designs over 40,000 separate and distinct ones have already been produced, no two articles of their manufacture ever being alike. In the production of different patterns of the fashionable Eastlake furniture, the atelier of Krutina has absolutely no equal, this style having been studied and made a specialty ever since its introduction, and carried by him to its utmost perfection. The interior of many of the most elegant public and private buildings in the metropolis owe much of their beauty to the faultless taste of Krutina and his assistant artists, the new $8,000,000 post-office of that city, largely furnished by him, being a splendid specimen of his powers.

A SHREWD SCHEME.

A new industry has sprung up about the grounds since the commencement of the dog days. At almost every turning one is confronted by sun-burnt individuals loudly proclaiming that they will furnish the thirsty wanderer with ice water ad. lib. and rely solely upon the generosity of the aforesaid wanderer for their compensation. This appeal to honor is quite a shrewd proceeding, and probably brings larger returns than would a fixed tariff. RADIX.

—An Albany dispatch to the Boston *Globe* says those who surrounded Gov. Tilden say that the most strenuous efforts will be made to keep down the Republican majority in Ohio, at the October election, and that all the money that is needed to carry Indiana for the Democracy will be supplied. This takes it for granted that they can buy as many "Hoosiers" as they want; but they will find that they are reckoning without their hosts. Still, the fact shows the kind of "reform" these people are introducing into the canvass.

Cox's New Bakery.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. vs-26-1y A. H. COX.

Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

Publication.

FRAZIER'S

Guide Book to Philadelphia

AND THE

Centennial Exhibition.

Price reduced to TEN CENTS. Has the best map published, showing the location of 40 of the prominent places of interest on the Great Centennial Grounds. A better book than any of the 50 cent Guides published. Enclose price to JOHN W. FRAZIER, 430 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and get copy by return mail.

8-13-1y

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN, &c

OATS,

6-39-1y

Bellefonte Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

(Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng. Co.)

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The

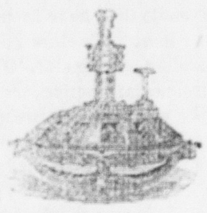
FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-15-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v3n46a812-1y

Photographic Material.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York,

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel,)

Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in

CHROMOS AND FRAMES,

Stereoscopes and Views

Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

We are headquarters for everything in the way of

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS,

Being manufacturers of the

MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISERS' STEREOPTICON
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanters and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference. no23

Ocean Steamers.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY

LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

PETERWRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA
Penn R. R. Office, Agnet, Bellefonte.

Boots and Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, Agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post office. v3n16-1y

Insurance.

SOMETIMES TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS

OCCUR, UPON THE RAILROAD, AND WHERE CROWDS OF PEOPLE ARE COLLECTED TOGETHER.

Before going to the Centennial it would be prudent to provide yourself with an ACCIDENT POLICY in the only purely

Accident Insurance Company

represented in Bellefonte.

THE HARTFORD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IS THE ONLY COMPANY WHICH ISSUES BOTH SHORT AND LONG TERM POLICIES.

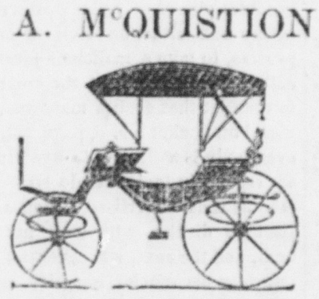
Tickets issued by their agent from one to thirty days. $5 00 weekly indemnity paid for every $1000 00 insured. $15 00 weekly indemnity paid for every ticket issued.

W. B. RANKIN, Agent.

OFFICE—North of Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

Carriages.

S. A. McQUISTION



MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies, Carriages,
Wagons Sleighs, &c.,

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

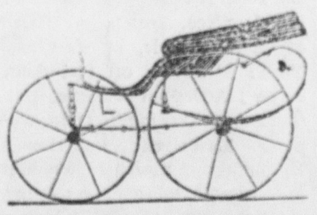
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 31ott

Railways.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago and North-Western

Railway embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison und St. Paul

line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette

line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California: Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Cross, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago. v6n4-4y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION,

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.		
ERIE EXPRESS leaves New York		9.25 a. m
" " Philadelphia		12. 55 p. m
" " Baltimore		1. 2? p. m
" " Harrisb'g		5.00 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't		8.35 p. m
" " Lock Haven		10.30 p. m
" " " Erie		10.05 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		3.25 p. m
" " Philadelphia		11.55 p. m
" " Baltimore		3.10 p. m
" " Harrisburg		4.25 a. m
" " Williamsport		8.35 a. m
" " Loca. Haven		9.40a. m
" " Renovo		10.55 a. m
" " arr. at Erie		7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EX. leaves Philada		7.20 a. m
" " " Baltimore		7.30 a. m
" " " Harrisb'g		10.45 a. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't		1.50 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		3.15 p. m
" " " Renovo		4.15 p. m
" " " Kane		8.45 p. m
" " " Buffalo		.....
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Phila		8.40 a. m
" " " Baltimore		8.30 a. m
" " " Harrisburg		1.25 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport		6.10 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		7.50 p. m
SUNDAY EX. leaves New York		8.25 p. m
" " " Philadelphia		11.55 p. m
" " " Baltimore		2.10 p. m
" " " Harrisburg		4.30 a. m
" " " arr. at Will'sp't		7.40 a. m
EASTWARD.		
PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Erie		7.00 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		6.23 a. m
" " " Williamsp't		7.55 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisb'g		11.40 a. m
" " " Baltimore		6.25 p m
" " " Philadelphia		3.30 p. m
" " " New York		7.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane		6.10 a m
" " " Renovo		10.10 a. m
" " " Lock Haven		11.20 a m
" " " Williamsport		12.40 p m
" " arr at Harrisburg		4.10 p m
" " " Philadelphia		7.20 pm
" " " New York		10.15 p. m
" " " Baltimore		6.35 p. m
" " " Washington		9.02 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11. 20 a. m
" " Renovo		8.55 p. m
" " Lock Haven		10.05 p. m
" " Williamsp't		11.15 p. m
" arr. at Harrisburg		2.45 a. m
" " Baltimore		7.35 a. m
" " Phila		7.00 a. m
" " New York		10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.35 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg		3.55 a m
" " " Baltimore		7.35 a m
" " " Philadelphia		7.35 a m
" " " New York		10.35 a m
SUNDAY EX. leaves Williamsport		8.15 a m
" " arr. at Harrisburgh		11.40 a m
" " " Philadelphia		3.30 p. m
" " " New York		6.45 p. m
" " " Baltimore		7.35 p. m

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. & E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East Day Express East and Sunday Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup't.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 96, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Try Green's Peruvian beer.

——To Sechler & Co. is the place to go.

——Mr. Charles Glenn, photographer, has erected a handsome awning in front of his car, which is an evident sign of prosperity.

——"Local items are plenty."—[Lock Haven Republican. Yes, as the "Republican's" pyramid of "two-worders" proves.

——The headquarters of the Republican State Committee have been established at 1303 Chestnut street (second floor), Philadelphia.

——We noticed a small urchin step across the street yesterday in a zig-zag manner, and holding on to his stomach with a frenzied clutch. Reader, its green apples.

——Dr. Belford will return to this place on Thursday, July 25th, to remain until August 12th. All his customers who have teeth out of repair will please take notice.

——It is always a pleasure to be waited upon by gentlemanly and attentive clerks. That is the kind you will find at Sechler's famous grocery in the Bush House block.

——Mr. Edwin Tyson received a car load of choice Western cattle, twenty head in all, last Wednesday afternoon, which are as fine a lot of beeves as we have seen in this town.

——Last Sunday was the coolest day we have had for a month. A fellow could walk out and admire the beauties of nature without having his paper collar dissolve and run down his back.

——An Ohio clergyman by the name of Letz was recently caught in the act of stealing church funds by the sexton. A meeting was called, and the preacher was given his walking ticket, and requested to "pars-on" to new fields of operation.

——"We are happy to inform our readers of the demise of 'Josh,' the funny man of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN."—[Clinton Republican. Would that we could say the same of the Lock Haven wit (?) who deals out "agony" through the columns of that paper.

——The *Watchman*, which blowed so lustily for soft money last fall, does not seem to enthuse much this hot weather for the present hard money mongrel ticket, but spends its space on silly locals about people melting. Why don't you hurrah for Tendricks and Hilden?

——William P. Duncan & Co., founders and machinists, received on Wednesday afternoon one of C. Sellers' celebrated boring machines, which will be a valuable addition to their already large number of machines. The machine occupied a gondola car, and was said to weigh twelve tons.

LOST—In Bellefonte, on July 4th, a pocket-book containing a note on the First National Bank for $140, in favor of James and Ann Tobin. The note was numbered 3,683. The pocket-book also contained a small sum of money. If the finder will return the same to this office or to the bank, with the note safe, they can have the money, and no questions asked.

——In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting at Howard, a temperance mass meeting will be held in the M. E. church, at Milesburg, on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M., Aug. 4, 1876, for the purpose of considering important business. All the temperance men of Centre county are respectfully invited to be present. J. V. R. HUGHES,
Chairman pro tem.

——The fall term of Penn Hall Academy commenced last Monday, July 24th. Rev. D. M. Wolf is the principal, and a better man for that position cannot be found. We can cordially recommend this academy to the attention of parents who wish to send their children to a good school. Here they will be away from all the evil influences which are so apt to corrupt the morals of the young in the larger towns—here there will be nothing to divert their minds from their studies; in fact here they will find good, efficient teachers, good moral influences, and a quiet, orderly town. What more can be wanting?

THAT CARD.—That which gave rise to our slight stricture on Democratic lawyers and justices, as to the use of their offices especially to oppress Republicans, was that information was given us from an authentic source that a Democratic lawyer of some standing said "that if Republicans would vote "for Hartranft he and other Democratic "lawyers would sue promptly every Re-"publican they could get a chance to, "and make the times as hard for them "as possible." We almost regret that our allusion to the matter should have caused the doughty, although anomalous justice of the North ward, to so eagerly fly into print, and thus try to advertise his own good qualities—such as his integrity, his high official honor and dignity. By so doing he has invited public criticism, and can take no exceptions whatever if we give him a little attention.

First, he holds his office by virtue of Republican votes, and his position is therefore an anomalous one, as the North ward ought to have a Republican justice instead of a Democratic one. How were these Republican votes carried in favor of J. P. Gephart? Was it because of his personal popularity—his high official integrity? No, sir! What consideration was given to urge W. W. Brown to be a candidate for the office, when he (Brown) was conscious of his utter unfitness for it, and knew he could not be nominated, but could use his apparent disappointment to work on the sympathy of an organization then extant of which he was a member, to carry the votes of that organization in favor of J. P. Gephart, which was a matter of previous understanding between J. P. Gephart and W. W. Brown. Will the 'Squire explain fully all the intricacies of his election to the office? Will he explain why he became a surety for house rent for W. W. Brown? Was it because of the political services rendered him by Brown? If so, did he not in his political barter just about buy his present position of justice of the peace in the North ward? And if he does owe his position to political barter and W. W. Brown (for without a W. W. Brown he never would have been justice in the North ward) then does it reflect very much credit and honor upon a judicial officer to acquire his election in that manner?

Then does it comport with the dignity of the office, and with the character of a high-minded judicial officer to use his docket as an advertising medium to all the world of those who have been unfortunate enough, either from good or bad cause, to have been brought within the clinching grasp of his herculean judicial arm? Is it an evidence of high official integrity when a judicial officer becomes piqued at some one arraigned before him, either on civil or criminal process, to take a malicious pleasure in calling the attention of the community to the fact that such a man stands convicted on docket No. 3, page 233, which everybody is at liberty to examine, and are especially invited to do so? If one is to be thus advertised because of the justice's dislike, who may not be the next, and the next, whenever the justice imagines his official integrity assailed, or may have some personal pique to gratify, or revenge to administer? Is a justice who possesses the capacity to advertise his docket and himself in the manner that J. P. Gephart, Esq., (anomalous justice of the peace of the North ward) has done in his card in last week's *Watchman*, just precisely the most safe and desirable judicial officer before whom the public should do business? We will let the public answer.

——A congregational meeting was held in the Presbyterian church last Wednesday evening, for the purpose of choosing a pastor in place of W. T. Wylie, resigned. Rev. W. O. Wright, of Milesburg, was chosen moderator, and Isaac Mitchell and Charles F. Cook of this place, secretaries. The names of Revs. Laurie, of Watkins, New York; McElvey, of Plainfield, New Jersey; Addey, of Marietta, Ohio, and Gamble, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were proposed. Last week it was thought that Mr. Butler, of Clearfield, would receive the largest number of votes, but as he did not preach as a candidate, and his people were very anxious that he should not leave them, it was thought here that it would not be right to offer him any inducements to leave his present field of labor, where he is doing great good. The vote that would have been given to him was therefore distributed between two other candidates, Mr. McElvey receiving the most of them. The result was his election by a large majority, which was afterwards made unanimous. A proposition was made to fix the salary at $1,600; this was afterward amended by making it $1,800. Both propositions were voted down, and the salary was finally fixed at $2,000 a year. As this includes the parsonage, it is really as good as $2,500 a year. The meeting was very harmonious, every one seemed pleased with the result, and we have no doubt that Mr. McElvey will accept the call. He comes under the most favorable circumstances for usefulness, and will no doubt find this a pleasant and profitable field of labor. We hope he may come among us; that his stay may be long and pleasant and profitable unto the end.

——Use Cocoa-Camphorine.

——Benjamin Singerly, formerly State printer, is dead.

——Huckleberries are said to be three and a-half cents per quart in Sugar Valley.

——If you want the best goods cheap go to Sechler. There is where you will find them.

——Who milks Dr. Blandy's cow? is one of the questions now puzzling the legal minds of Osceolians.

——The annual meeting of the Veteran Club of Centre county will be held in Taylor's woods, near Centre Hall, on September 16th.

——The corner stone of the Lutheran church at Boalsburg was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 15th inst. Revs. Tomilson, Alleman and Aurand were present, and took part in the exercises.

——The editor, foreman and chief clerk of this office left Monday afternoon for the Centennial, where they will spend a week looking at the sights, when the former will return home and the two latter go on to Boston and other points in the Eastern States.

——Every one who has not paid his borough taxes, were rejoiced that the hot weather had housed 'Squire Kliger. The murcury came down to 58 degrees on last Sunday night, and the 'Squire was out on Monday morning bright and early dunning Joe Furey to pay up.

——Last Thursday Mr. Samuel Gilliland drove into town some of the finest beef cattle that have been seen here in a long time. To show our readers that we are not giving Mr. Gilliland just a complimentary notice for ordinary cattle, we will give the weight of one of them. A steer, two years old the fifth day of last April weighed 1420 pounds, live weight, and 862 pounds dead weight. It was weighed on Shortlidge's coal scales, and Mr. Gilliland has the vouchers. If any of our farmer friends can do better than this on a two-year old, we should like to hear from them.

——The ladies of the Methodist church will give another of their superb ice cream festivals on next Friday and Saturday evenings, July 28th and 29th, in Humes' new store room, Allegheny street. The ladies will endeavor to surpass their former ones, and we all know that they can do it, as our Methodist "rimmim-folks" are noted for their cheerfulness and fun-loving qualities, on an occasion of this kind. Ice cream, cakes, hot coffee, water ices, etc., will be found there in abundance, and our young gentlemen ought to call and see them, and order "ice-cream for two"—never mind who the other "fellow" is!

——Mark Twain's description of the happiest boy in the village: "Huckleberry was always dressed in the cast-off clothing of full grown men, and they were in perrennial bloom and fluttering with rags. His hat was a vast ruin, with a wide crescent looped out of its brim; his coat, when he wore one, hung nearly to his heels, and he had the rearward buttons far down the back; but one suspender supported his trousers; the seat of his trousers bagged low and contained nothing; the fringed legs dragged in the dirt when not rolled up. Huckleberry came and went at his own free will. He slept on doorsteps in fine weather, and in empty hogsheads in wet; he did not have to go to school or to church, or call any being master, or obey anybody; he could go fishing or swimming when or where he chose, and stay as long as it suited him; nobody forbade him to fight; he could sit up as late as he pleased; he was always the first boy that went barefoot in the spring, and the last to resume leather in the fall; he never had to wash nor put on clean clothes; he could swear wonderfully. In a word, everything that goes to make life precious that boy had." There are some stores that possess all the good qualities that Huckleberry did, as much as a store can. Everything looks slack about; molasses on the floor, sugar barrels left open and full of flies, and sometimes cockroaches; everything about looking clattered and untidy. We could not feel safe, or think goods were clean out of such a store, and even if goods are sold a little cheaper—which is not generally the case, for such merchants are careless about buying, and therefore have poor quality of goods—it would be no compensation for filth and dirt. On the other hand, what a satisfaction it is to buy goods out of a store where everything is kept in nice order, where the floors and counters are clean, no sugar spilt about, no dirt anywhere. Such a store is kept by Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, opposite our office, and we advise all our country friends to call and see it. It will do your eyes good to take a look at it, even if you do not buy anything, and you will find there the most gentlemanly and obliging of clerks, ready to answer all questions; and believe us, they will sell you the very best goods to be found in the market CHEAP FOR CASH. Mr. Sechler buys all his goods for cash, and therefore he is enabled to sell upon the most reasonable terms.

THE SNAKE SEASON.—The snake crop appears to be fully up to the average this season, and our exchanges mention numerous instances of persons having suffered from the bite of these poisonous reptiles. We notice in some of them inquiries as to the best remedies for snake bites. Unless the snake is of a poisonous species, the bite requires no treatment. The common black snake, racer, water snake, stripped snake, or house snake, might be allowed to bite a man all day without danger of serious injury; but when we come in contact with the poisonous, long-fanged rattlesnake or copperhead, it is safest to kill them before they get an opportunity to show their teeth. When a person is bitten, physicians generally cut the wound to make it bleed freely, and administer physic, and sometimes an emetic, after which they dose the patient with whisky. It is not unusual for a patient, under such circumstances to drink from four to five gallons of whisky in as many days, and a doctor once informed us that he was called to visit an old lady who had been suffering from the bite of a rattlesnake for several hours, and when he arrived, he prescribed as much whisky as she could drink without killing her. He declared upon his honor as a physician that it required only eleven gallons to work a perfect cure, and the old lady at no time showed any symptom of intoxication. The poison of these reptiles is very rapidly absorbed by the blood, and is often of so fatal a character as to cause death before a remedy can be applied. In such cases, if the wound is sucked while the virus remains dormant, which is only for a miunte or two at most, very little inconvenience will be felt. A ligature should first be put around the limb above the wound, and any person with sound teeth and no abrasion of the tongue or lips, can draw the poison away by sucking with the mouth. Another remedy is 30 grains iodide of potassium, and 30 grains of iodine, mixed with one ounce of water, to be applied to the wound by saturating cotton, lint or something of that kind. Carbolic acid, carefully deluded and taken inwardly, will effect a cure. Dilute amonia, injected into a superficial vein with a hypodermic syringe is also a sure remedy. The most effectual cure for the bite of a dangerous reptile, is a dilute preparation of the gall of a rattle-snake or any other species equally poisonous: but it requires to be first dissolved in alcohol and then largely diluted with water. A few drops of the dilute preparation put into a glass of writer makes a sufficient dose, and one that rarely needs repeating. The gall of the cobra prepared in this way, will cure the bite of any reptile in existence. Strong mineral acids applied carefully to the wound will neutralize the poison, and we believe that lunar caustic, which is simply impure nitrate of silver fused, if pointed like a pencil and effectually drawn through the cuts made by the snake's fangs, will prevent any evil effects. There are hundreds of very simple remedies, such as milk, salt, onions, garlic and lions-heart, but in bad cases, we have seen them tried without the least effect. The safest remedy is to avoid the fangs of the snake.—*Industrial World.*

ONCE MORE TO THE PEACH, KIND FRIENDS.—Estimates of the peach crop are now in order, and the agents of the Delaware Railroad Company, located at the different stations, have handed in their estimates of the number of baskets which are expected to be shipped from the several stations. The West Chester *Record* says these have been made every year, and their estimates have always proved more correct than those of the growers themselves. From the report made by his agents this year, the superintendent of the Delaware Railroad thinks that fully 1,500,000 baskets of peaches will be marketed. The cost of peaches heretofore in this market has been beyond the means of a majority of consumers, and the reason is that they passed through at least three parties before reaching their destination. This is wrong. There is no reason why a dealer in this town should not buy direct from the peach growers, and confine the consumer to two profits instead of four. The consumers should look into this matter at once, and not wait till the last moment. If a guarantee is not given that reasonable profits will be charged, the consumers should join together, and buy direct from the orchards. Last year when peaches were selling here for a dollar a basket they were in the Pittsburgh market at from 50 to 60 cents per basket.

——The innumerable accidents occasioned by the careless use of coal oil, seem to become more numerous every day. They not only arise from carelessness, but ignorance has a great deal to do with it. If every person who uses a coal oil lamp would fill them the first thing in the morning, and set them in a cool place till wanted, no explosions would occur. When a lamp partly filled is allowed to stand in a warm location it generates gas, which is as dangerous as gun cotton when it comes in contact with a lighted torch. It will add a great deal to safety by following the foregoing suggestion.

——Go to Green's for your cigars.

——Green has the only Arctic soda fountain in town, and therefore has the best soda water.

——The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the 8th, 9th and 10th insts. exhibited the hottest weather since 1826, the maximum temperature that year being 100 degrees—this year 103 degrees.

——In a heavy thunder storm lately, the lightning struck an oak tree a short distance from the Old Fort, and killed seventeen sheep that had sought shelter under it. The sheep belonged to Mr. Hershberger, who lived on the "stump" farm, so called.

——An ice-cream festival, for the benefit of the church, will be held in the basement of the Presbyterian church, at Unionville, on the coming Saturday afternoon and evening. A good time is anticipated. All are cordially invited.

——The REPUBLICAN estimates, by close figuring, that over five hundred thousand tons of rain fell in the borough of Bellefonte during the recent storm that visited that place. This is a large amount of water, to be taken without whisky.—*Osceola World.*

A liberal share of the whiskey would have been taken, but it so happened that all the Osceola lambs were absent from Bellefonte at that time.

——A son of James Palmer, of Potter's Mills, aged about 15 years, died on last Saturday night from the effects of a fall from a walnut tree some six years ago, when he sustained an injury of the spine which completely paralized the lower portion of his body, rendering him helpless and insensible to pain in those portions. He has lingered patiently since, apparently free from pain, until death put an end to his helpless condition.

SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS, BELLEFONTE, PA.—*For Boys.*—Fall session will commence on Wednesday, the 6th of September in the new Academy building. The principal will be assisted by Mr. William H. Washbenton, a graduate of high standing in Princeton College, and who comes to us well recommended. Boys and young men will be thoroughly prepared for college, the scientific schools, and for a business life. For further particulars address Rev. J. P. Hughes.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning Austin Plank, son of Mathias Plank, aged about sixteen, was made the victim of a serious accident by which he lost a limb. Being engaged at work at the tannery, he thought he would indulge in a car ride, as a train was shifting cars on the siding, and thus save a walk. Everything passed off safely for a time, but in the effort to step from one car to another he fell and the wheels passed over his left leg near the ankle. He was brought home and Drs. Pierce and Richards were called and amputated the leg close below the knee. This is another fearful warning to our boys who indulge in the dangerous practice of stealing rides on the cars; besides, they are liable to a fine of five dollars and imprisonment for each and every offense.—[Philipsburg Journal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—The principal has secured the services of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Ward, formerly a member of the faculty of Elmira Female College, and recently from Parkville College, Missouri, a lady of much culture, of long and successful experience as a teacher, highly recommended, who will open a "Young Ladies' School" in the north wing of the Academy, Bellefonte, on Monday, the 6th of September. It is proposed to establish a high-toned Christian home school, where our young ladies and misses can receive a thorough and complete education in all the branches of study, fitting them for positions of usefulness in society. None but competent and reliable assistants will be employed. For further particulars address Rev. J. P. Hughes.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last Friday afternoon a young lady named Catharine Davis, about twenty years of age, a foreigner by birth but more recently from the Upper Moshannon mining districts, came to the Passmore House in this place in an exhausted and suffering condition of body and mind. She was kindly cared for by the ladies of the house, and placed in a comfortable room for the night; but her suffering increased with such terrible effect that a physician had to be sent for and before daylight she died in the presence of the attending physician and female attendants. The young lady being a stranger, and her death somewhat sudden and mysterious, it was thought best to hold an inquest, and 'Squire McCutcheon summoned a jury of twelve men, on which was five physicians, Drs. Richards, McGirk, Pierce, Lytle and Hoop, and they rendered a verdict of death from natural causes. After further consulation together the physicians thought it proper to hold a *post mortem* examination. This was very satisfactorily performed, and no evidence of unnatural causes for her death was discovered. The young lady was in the seventh month of pregnancy, and having walked about two miles through the hot sun, it is thought she over exerted herself and brought on premature labor, thus causing her death. Some friends of the unfortunate lady arrived on Saturday, and the corpse was respectfully interred in the new cemetery. Peace to her ashes and pardon to her sins.—[Philipsburg Journal.

PERSONAL.—W. J. Thompson & Bro. of Potter's Mills, paid us their subscription a few days ago. These gentlemen are the merchants of that place, and we are informed, do a large and prosperous business; they deserve it, for they are first-class men. They are old friends of the paper, having taken it ever since we have had charge of it, and for all that we know, ever since it started. Success to them.

—A gentleman called upon us last week from Weston College, Iowa. He was a young man, and a Centre county boy. We soon learned that he was one of our subscribers, and wanted to leave with us the price of a year's subscription. His name was F. P. Miller. We thought from what he said that he was working his way through college. From this class of self-made men come most all the great men of the age, and if in the future we see our friend and patron on the high road to wealth and fame, we shall not be surprised.

—W. D. Bailey called upon us last week to pay the last dollar that he owes in Bellefonte; wish we could do that with as small a sum as he gave us. Mr. Bailey is a printer, and one of the best that can be found. He was at one time editor of the Wellsboro *Agitator*, and performed the duties of that position with honor and credit. He placed that paper upon a permanent paying basis, and he now has the satisfaction of seeing it remain where he put it. He is a good Republican, and will score one for our gallant standard-bearers, Hayes and Wheeler, next fall. He is a gentleman who has won hosts of friends since his stay in our town, and we hope he may abide with us for a long time.

—J. M. Lashell, of Centre Hall, has sent us his stamps by mail. He says business is awful dull down there, so he is compelled to pull up stakes and find new fields and pastures green. He gives three cheers for Hayes and Wheeler, and thinks times will be better after they are elected, of which we have no doubt, as we shall then have a settled policy, and business men will know what to do. But what would be the result if Tilden was elected? With a hard money President and a soft money Vice-President, we should not know what policy would be pursued. All would be uncertainty and doubt.

MARRIED.

July 6th, at Milesburg, by Rev. Gwyn, Mr. John Boozer and Miss Mollie Dale, both of Centre Hall.

DIED.

On the 11th inst., in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, Pa., after a short illness, Howard Lee Conrad, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 24 days.

On the 15th inst., at Aaronsburg, Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Holloway, deceased, aged 60 years, 11 months, and 24 days.

On the 2nd, near Mifflinburg, Margaret, wife of Joseph Durst, aged 41 years, and 4 months.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, July 26, 1876.

Trade circles have hardly recuperated from the effects of the late hot weather, hence, the absence of activity in our mercantile house. Business men insist upon cash or fixed time sales.

WHEAT—The wheat market is exceedingly flat. There is an abundant crop throughout the United States of a very superior quality. The crop of Centre county is housed in good condition, and will yield more than an average; but it is a question whether remunerative prices can be realized, owing to the low freights from the West,—the rate being the same from Chicago that it is from Bellefonte to the sea-board.

CORN—The demand for corn at the sea-board is less active and prices are lower. The upward tendency of two weeks ago, caused a surplus to be placed on the markets which cannot find buyers, for the present. Corn in this market is worth from 40 to 42cts per bushel.

OATS—No change in the market for oats.

BUTTER—The demand is in excess of the supply of good to choice, but the price is about the same.

POTATOES—New potatoes are retailing at a dollar per bushel from the stores.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
New wheat	1 00
Rye per bushel	65
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	40
Oats	30
Flour, retail per barrel	7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$12 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6,00@8 00
Clover seed	9 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Drew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	125
Butter	15c
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh Butter per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	18
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	20
Dried Beef	25
Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	40

——Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	120¾	121
" 5-20 " '65, M. and N	116¼	116¾
" " " '65, J. and J	118	118¾
" " " '67, " "	120	120¾
" " " '68, " "	122¾	122
" 10-40 coupon	119	119¼
" Pacific 6's, cy	125¾	126
New 5's, Reg. 1881	116¼	117¼
" " " c 1881	118¼	118¾
Called Bonds		
Gold	111¼	111¾
Silver	109	101
Pennsylvania	62¾	62¾
Reading	44	44¾
Philadelphia and Erie	17¾	18¼
Lehigh Navigation	44¾	44¾
" Valley	57¼	57¾
United R. R. of J	140	140¼
Oil Creek	10¼	10¾
Northern Central	54	54¼
Central Transportation	40¾	40¾
Susquehanna	55	55¼
C. & A. Mortgage 6's 89	116	116¾